"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy, with variable winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅛c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

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Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. Russell Sage were among a party representing the Women's National Relief Association who after visiting the Army Building yesterday crossed to Governors Island and talked with the wounded soldiers in the hospital.

The question of renting the Miami Hotel, at Miami, Fla., for a hospital will be decided by the Red Cross Executive Committee to-day. M. Albert von Schelle, an influential member of the Red Cross in Belgium, arrived in this city yesterday. He will work among the sick and wounded at Santiago.

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At a meeting of the district leaders of the Republican county organization yesterday Frederick S. Gibbs declared that the organization should not accept the patronage offered by the elections law. He denounced the appointment of Superintendent McCullagh and bitterly attacked Police Commissioner Hess.

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Twenty-two steamships from European and Southern ports, an unusually large number to arrive in port the same day, lay off Quarantine, looking like a fleet of transports.

A meeting of executive officers of the anthracite coal roads was held to discuss the situation and devise a plan to sustain prices. It is predicted that the August tonnage will be the lowest in many years, and there are rumors that the companies will be reorganized on an economical basis.

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Collector Eidman of the Third Internal Revenue District rules that no stamp is required on receipts for rent unless the receipt is a substitute for a lease and contains printed conditions.

Father Piscopo yesterday denied the report that he had been ordered by the Archbishop to stop his campaign against immorality among the Italians in this city. He said he had received encouragement from many English-speaking residents.

Policeman Charles Gebhardt of the Hoboken force was shot and killed yesterday by a man he was trying to arrest. The murderer was chased and captured by another policeman. He says his name is James W. Brown, and that he lives in Erie Street, Jersey City.

A woman who arrived here with her daughter from London comes with the avowed purpose of punishing her husband for bigamy. Two brother Masons of her husband, and strangers to her, she said, who do not approve of his action, advised her to prosecute him.

Register Fromme says the failure to put proper stamps on transfers of real estate makes the offender liable to criminal prosecution and invalidates the deed until the tax is paid. There is no law compelling the actual amount of the transaction to be named in the deed.

Justice Russell yesterday issued an alternative writ of mandamus for the opening of Amsterdam Avenue, below Manhattan Street, on the application of the Forty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, which desires to change its motive power from horse to electricity.

The hearing in the Kortright habeas corpus case ended yesterday with the signing by Justice Daly of an order adjudging the defendant, Gouveneur Kortright, to be sane and giving the custody of his daughter to her aunt, Miss Phipps. The order was previously agreed upon by opposing counsel.

Charles F. Bates was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday, charged with criminal negligence by Rose Kincaid, whose son was injured by one of Mr. Bates's horses. He was acquitted. It was then announced that suit would be brought on the charge originally preferred—that of maintaining a public nuisance.

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AMERICA AND THE RUSSIANS.

Alleged Talk Assumed to Have Been Made by Postmaster General Smith.

LONDON, July 27.—A special dispatch from Moscow says the Novoe Vremya publishes an interview of a remarkable character which its Washington correspondent has had with a former United States Minister to Russia, unnamed in the interview, but evidently Charles Emory Smith, United States Postmaster General.

On the correspondent remarking "the rumor of an Anglo-American understanding has offended old friends," the ex-Minister is said to have replied:

"We are sure that old friends will not betray the United States, just as we will not betray them. As for England, the majority here share your sentiments toward her."

ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

LONDON, July 26.—A private meeting of the Executive Council of the recently formed Anglo-American League for securing "cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations," was held this evening.

The Duke of Sutherland, Earl Grey, the Earl of Jersey, and other prominent members were present. Great satisfaction was expressed at the progress of the movement on both sides of the Atlantic; but it was decided to await the action of the projected committee in the United States.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high on the North Pacific Coast; it is relatively low in all other districts, with a depression central on the upper Missouri Valley. The barometer has fallen in the lake regions and on the Rocky Mountain slope; it has risen on the Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is lower in the East Gulf States and on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it is higher on the Rocky Mountain slope, in the upper Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	70	73
6 A. M.	64	71	73
9 A. M.	63	74	78
12 M.	64	77	82
3 P. M.	66	76	82
6 P. M.	66	74	78
9 P. M.	63	74	76
12 P. M.	62	74	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77¼
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1897	65
Corresponding date for last 20 years	75

The maximum temperature was 80 degrees, at 2 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees, at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 86 per cent.

Chautauqua Excursion.

[illegible] round trip by Erie Railroad, July 29, [illegible] until Aug. 31.—Adv.

OUR FLAG RAISED IN PUERTO RICO

Four Spaniards Fall in the First Fight of the Invasion.

AMERICANS ESCAPE UNHURT

Guanica, on the Southern Coast, the Scene of the Landing.

ENEMY IS SURPRISED

Excellent Military Road Leads to San Juan, 85 Miles Distant—Good Work Done by the Gloucester.

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GUANICA, Island of Puerto Rico, July 25—Via St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 26.—The United States military expedition, under the command of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, which left Guantanamo Bay during the evening of Thursday last, was landed here successfully to-day, after a skirmish with a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester.

Four of the Spaniards were killed, but no Americans were hurt.

The American troops will be pushed forward promptly, in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about ten miles east of this place. From Ponce there is an excellent military road, running eighty-five miles north to San Juan de Puerto Rico, the capital of the island.

The ships left Guantanamo Bay Thursday evening, with the Massachusetts, commanded by Capt. F. J. Higginson, leading. Capt. Higginson was in charge of the naval expedition, which consisted of the Columbia, Dixie, Gloucester, and Yale. Gen. Miles was on board the last-named vessel. The troops were on board the transports Nueces, Lampasas, Comanche, Rita, Unionist, Stillwater, City of Macon, and Specialist. This was the order in which the transports entered the harbor here. The voyage from Guantanamo Bay to this port was uneventful.

Miles Plans a Surprise.

At noon yesterday Gen. Miles called for a consultation, announcing that he was determined not to go by San Juan Cape, but to go by the Mona Passage instead, land here, surprise the Spaniards, and deceive their military authorities. The course was then changed, and the Dixie was sent to warn Gen. Brooke at Cape San Juan.

Ponce, which is situated about ten miles, according to some maps, and about fifteen miles, according to other maps, from Port Guanica, is to the eastward, and a harder place to take. In addition, the water at Ponce is too shallow for the transports to be able to get close in shore. Then, again, Ponce itself is some little distance from where the troops would have been able to land if that point had been selected for the debarkation of the expedition.

One advantage of this place is that it is situated close to the railroad connecting with Ponce, which means of transportation our troops will secure.

Early this morning the Gloucester, in charge of Lieut. Commander Wainwright, formerly of the Maine, and one of the heroes of the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba, steamed into Guanica Harbor, in order to reconnoitre. With the fleet waiting outside, the gallant little yacht braved the mines which were supposed to be in the harbor, and upon sounding found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore.

Gloucester's Guns Startle the Spaniards.

The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was in the announcement contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, demanding that the Spaniards haul down the flag of Spain, which was floating from a flagstaff in front of a blockhouse standing to the east of the village. The first two three-pounders were fired into the hills right and left of the bay, in order to scare the enemy. The Gloucester purposely avoided firing into the town, lest the projectiles hurt women and children.

The Gloucester then hove to within about 600 yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid-fire gun and thirty men, under command of Lieut. Huse. The launch was sent ashore without encountering opposition.

Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yeoman Lace to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and they then raised on the flagstaff the first United States flag to float over Puerto Rican soil.

Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieut. Huse and his men responded, the Colt gun doing effective work. Norman, who received Admiral Cervera's surrender, and Wood, a volunteer Lieutenant, shared the honors with Lieut. Huse.

Enemy's Cavalry Shelled.

Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired on the Americans the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all her three and six pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanica, where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans had landed.

Lieut. Huse then threw up some intrenchments, which he named Fort Wainwright. Barbed wire was laid in the street in front of it in order to repel the expected cavalry attack. The Lieutenant also mounted the Colt gun and signaled for reinforcements, which were sent from the Gloucester.

The Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia II. was the only boat in the harbor except the Gloucester. While the Mausers were peppering all around Lieut. Commander Wainwright called out to the Cynthia:

"They fired on us after their flag was down and ours was up, and after I had spared the town for the sake of the women and children. The next town I strike I will blow up."

Presently a few of the Spanish cavalry joined those who were fighting in the streets of Guanica, but the Colt gun killed four of them.

By that time the Gloucester had the range of the town and of the blockhouse, and all her guns were spitting fire, the doctor and the Paymaster helping to serve the guns.

Soon afterward white-coated, galloping cavalrymen were seen climbing the hills to the westward, and the foot soldiers were scurrying along the fences from the town. By 9:45, with the exception of a few guerrilla shots, the town was won and the enemy was driven out of its neighborhood.

The Red Cross nurses on the Lampasas and a detachment of regulars were the first to land from the transports.

Landing Well Managed.

After Lieut. Huse had captured the place he deployed his small force into the suburbs. But he was soon reinforced by the regulars, who were followed by Company G, of the Sixth Illinois, and then by other troops in quick succession. All the boats of the men-of-war and the transports were used in the work of landing the troops, each steam launch towing four or five boats loaded to the rails with soldiers. Everything progressed in an orderly manner, according to the plans of Gen. Miles. The latter went ashore about noon, after stopping to board the Gloucester and thank Lieut. Commander Wainwright for his gallant action.

Gen. Miles said:

"Guanica and Cinga are in the disinfected portion of the island. Matteo, the insurgent leader lives at Yauco, a few miles inland. Had we landed at Cape San Juan a line of rifle pits might have stopped our advance."

The Illinois and Massachusetts contingents, which have been cooped up on board the Yale and Rita for a fortnight, will be delighted to get ashore, and all will be well protected by artillery before a serious advance is begun.

Guanica is the most delightful spot yet occupied by our forces. It is a centre for the coffee and sugar industry and large herds of cattle are pasturing in the meadows, which are bordered by cocoanut palms. Many head of cattle and a large number of horses have been driven into the mountains by their owners. Some of them will be captured.

Ponce is the second city of the island, has a splendid harbor, and will make a good base of operations.

Coasting Vessels Escape.

There were fifteen large coasters this afternoon at Guanica Bay, but only two barges were captured.

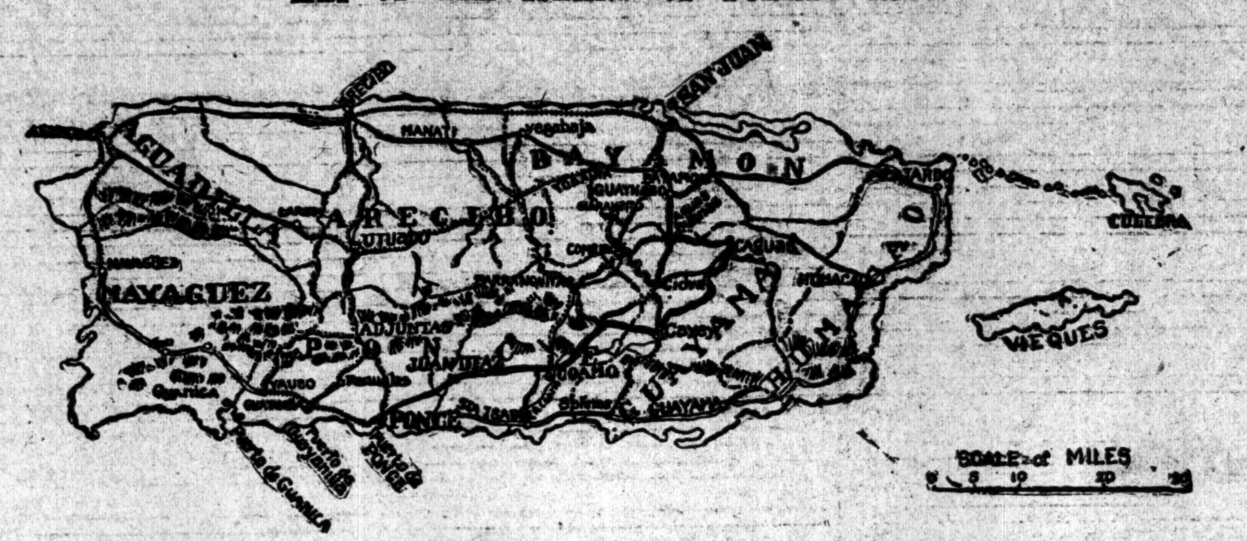
The town of Ponce is sure to fall shortly before the combined attack of our army and navy. The main fighting until San Juan is reached will be along the line of a splendid military road leading from Ponce to San Juan. Street shields, of which a supply was brought with the expedition, will be used to protect the troops.

The health of the troops is excellent, except among the Massachusetts men. They have been packed on the Yale for about fifteen days, and thirty cases of typhoid fever have developed among the soldiers. Parker of the Sixth Massachusetts died on Friday and was buried at sea.

At 9 o'clock to-night the commander of the Dixie said he had been almost around the Island of Puerto Rico and had not seen any men-of-war or transports, except the New Orleans, which was blockading the port of San Juan.

A heavy gale was blowing, causing the dispatch boat to consume nineteen hours in making the 125 miles to St. Thomas.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.



Crossed lines indicate railroads; shaded lines, main roads; parallel lines, cart roads; single lines with dots, horse trails.

MILES ANNOUNCES LANDING.

General Notifies the Government that the Stars and Stripes Now Float Over Guanica.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The War Department at 11:30 P. M. posted the following:

St. Thomas, July 26—9:35 P. M.—Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised.

"The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well-protected harbor. Water sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to anchor within 200 yards of shore.

"The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Capt. Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best of spirits. No casualties. MILES,

"Major General Commanding Army."

Sagasta Hears the News.

MADRID, July 26.—Premier Sagasta, when questioned on the subject to-day, admitted that an American force had "landed at a defenseless point on the island of Puerto Rico," but no dispatch to that effect was given out for publication in the newspapers.

MILES'S MOVE A SURPRISE.

Authorities Expected Him to Go to Fajardo, but Realize He Chose a Better Landing.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—During the morning department officials discredited the brief press bulletin to the effect that the troops were landing at Guanica. When later reports supplied confirmation, the heads of the War Administration manifested a surprise which, if it was not genuine, was an excellent imitation of surprise. It was semi-officially stated that Guanica was not the landing place agreed upon, and that Gen. Miles, in going there, had acted on his own judgment entirely. As a matter of fact, it is known here positively that the real point decided on for the general landing was Fajardo, on the northeast coast. When Gen. Miles left Guantanamo the authorities here expected him to go to Fajardo.

Guanica is a town of 1,000 inhabitants on the southern coast of the island. On a rough calculation, it is less than twenty miles in an air line distant from Ponce, and sixty-five miles from San Juan, against which the assault is to be directed. Guanica is about six miles south of Yauco, of which city it forms the port, and with which it is connected by a good road.

The town is situated on a bay of the same name, which forms one of the best ports in the whole island. The banks to the right are steep and form a good natural wharf. Three vessels can lie alongside and unload by means of gang planks. Vessels of thirty feet draught can enter the bay easily, and proceed close in shore. The conspicuous advantage of this port, aside from its excellent harbor facilities for the transports, is the absence of fortifications or mines.

Fine Road for the Advance.

While the distance from Ponce to San Juan is much greater than from the point originally selected for Miles's landing, there is, according to the military information charts, a splendid fourteen-foot macadamized road leading directly across the island to San Juan, on the north shore. Such a road as this, if it is properly described in the archives of the War Department, would be very little affected by the torrential rains of this season, so that it might be possible for our troops, accompanied, as they will be, by field artillery, to make the march across the seventy miles between Ponce and San Juan in less time than would have been required to cover the much shorter distance between the capital and some of the other points that have been named as the landing place for troops.

This road runs from Ponce, at first in an easterly and then in a northeasterly direction, taking in the towns of Juan Diaz, Coamo, Cayey, Caguas, and then northward to Guaynabo. Most of the towns through which it passes are junctions where concentrate the cart roads and trails leading from the surrounding districts. At Guanica there are telegraphic facilities which connect with the cable at Puerto de Ponce.

The neighborhood of Guanica and Ponce is said to be the section of the island where the opposition to Spanish rule is strongest and where a propaganda in favor of accepting the Americans as deliverers instead of as enemies could be most advantageously begun. Gen. Miles has with him some representatives of the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Junta.

Will Invite Insurgents' Aid.

It is believed that one of his objects in touching near Ponce is to establish connection with the insurgents and set on foot a movement which may result in making the American occupation of the island much easier than it would be if all the efforts of the invaders were confined to fighting their way along. Gen. Miles had a number of conferences with representatives of the revolutionists of the island before he left here, and he is known to have counted on doing as much toward winning over the people of the province by friendly overtures as possible, having regard to the ultimate benefits of such a policy on the permanent American rule, which it is proposed to establish there.

The harbor of Fajardo is poor, being reached by difficult channels, whose greatest depth is 18 feet. The road for the first ten or fifteen miles from Fajardo to the capital is said to be nothing but a cart track. In the rainy season it is almost impassable, and in the absence of a vast amount of engineering work would soon be as difficult as that from Siboney to the front at Santiago. It is thought to be possible that Gen. Miles concluded that the long march of seventy miles over this road would be preferable to the shorter journey over the worse road from Fajardo. Further, it is urged that he might regard a march through the heart of the enemy's country, such as he would have to make, from Ponce as affording the best opportunity for rallying the insurgents to his standard and convincing the people of the pacific desires of the invaders by an orderly progress through their territory, respecting their property and personal rights wherever no opposition was offered.

Hurrying Reinforcements On.

While Gen. Miles is at Guanica with 3,000 men, Gen. Wilson is nearing Fajardo with his brigade from Charleston, and Gen. Schwan is at sea with some 4,000 regulars from Tampa, bound for the same port. Gen. Miles will, it is supposed, send some of the warships that accompany him to Fajardo to notify the transports as they arrive there of the change in plans.

The process of building up the army of occupation for Puerto Rico goes on from this end of the line. While no orders have been issued to that effect, it is regarded as certain by those who are cognizant of the plans of the department that Brig. Gen. Roe's Brigade, the First of the Second Division, First Corps, will follow closely on Gen. Grant's Third Brigade of the First Division, which is now on its way to Newport News. Gen. Roe's Brigade includes the Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, and One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana. On account of complaints from Indiana, that that State was being discriminated against in the sending of regiments to the front, Gen. Brooke has been instructed to substitute one of the Indiana regiments in his corps for the Fifth Illinois, which is in Gen. Grant's brigade, Illinois having had two regiments ordered to Puerto Rico already.

It is understood that the First Rhode Island at Camp Alger will be sent to Puerto Rico, and there are good reasons for believing that the First Ohio Cavalry at Tampa will be among the mounted force of the expedition before it is finally declared to be complete.

A report received to-day from Gen. Rogers' artillery siege train, which is being loaded on board transports at Tampa for shipment to Puerto Rico, shows that it is made up of six heavy batteries, two with eight three and six inch guns each, two with six five-inch rifles each, and two with six seven-inch howitzers each, a total of forty guns. Add these to the sixty light pieces with which the expedition is provided and its artillery equipment is seen to be most formidable.

WARSHIPS GO TO GUANICA.

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ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 26.—The United States protected cruiser Columbia has just arrived here from Puerto de Guanica, Puerto Rico, via Cape San Juan. While off the latter point she spoke the United States monitor Terror and the gunboats Annapolis and Wasp, giving them orders to join the fleet at Puerto de Guanica immediately. Ponce will not be bombarded until the rest of the warships arrive.

GRANT'S BRIGADE IS MOVING.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., July 26.—The Third Brigade of the First Division, First Corps, Gen. Fred D. Grant commanding, received orders to-day to prepare for immediate departure. This brigade consists of the First Kentucky, Fifth Illinois, and Third Kentucky, the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania being attached.

The First Kentucky did not get away from Rossville until to-night.

The Fifth Illinois is under orders to leave camp at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, accompanied by the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania. The Third Kentucky will leave camp at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OHIO TROOPS TO SEE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Orders were issued to-day for the First, Third, and Fifth Ohio Regiments at Tampa, Fla., to prepare for service in Puerto Rico.

TRANSPORTS SENT TO GUANICA.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Alger said to-night that the troops on the transports for Cuba had already received orders to proceed to Guanica, where Gen. Miles had landed, instead of going to the point first agreed upon.

MUST FIGHT AT MANILA.

Lieut. C. B. Morgan of the Raleigh Writes that the Germans Have Encouraged Spaniards.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—In a letter to a relative, dated at Cavite, June 23, Lieut. C. B. Morgan of the Raleigh says: "We all think, of course, that we will have little or no difficulty in capturing the city. I make no doubt had it not been for the naval demonstrations the Germans have been making here and their doubtless secret understandings with the Spaniards that Manila would have been surrendered on demand without a gun being fired.

"Now, however, the German entente has put stiffening into them, and they will attempt to make a defense, which will result in some loss to our side. However, I have no fear, and am only anxious to get at them once more. After the Spanish are finished off and our navy increased by the five battleships approaching completion, we will reckon with Emperor Bill for his unfriendly and interfering conduct. We are all wild with indignation from the Admiral, who, of course, sits tight, says little, and does a heap of thinking, down to the youngest apprentice in the ranks, at the Germans. In fact, we feel more personal bitterness toward them than we do to the Spanish."

PHILIPPINES AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, July 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The result of protracted negotiations initiated by Germany is that the powers have arrived at a formal agreement to oppose an American annexation of the Philippines, which must remain Spanish."

TO THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, says that the German third-class cruiser Arcona, with supplies for three months, has sailed for the Caroline Islands.

GERMANY AND MANILA.

Claims Will Be Advanced for Losses to German Firms.

LONDON, July 27.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "The Cologne Gazette, in an article evidently inspired, says it would be difficult to claim compensation for the losses of German firms at Manila, because, though Spain is officially mistress of the Philippines, she has no voice there; but when a settled Government has been provided for the islands, then Germany will raise a claim.

"The Gazette also says that Germany has a fleet at Manila for no other purpose than to protect German interests while anarchy reigns."

German Warship to Korea.

BERLIN, July 26.—A dispatch from Kiao-Chau to-day announces that the German warship Deutschland, having Prince Henry of Prussia on board, started for Fusan, Korea, yesterday.

No Letter from Emperor William.

BERLIN, July 26.—It is semi-officially announced that there is no foundation for the report that Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, has presented to President McKinley a personal letter from Emperor William.

Ceuta Light Extinguished.

GIBRALTAR, July 26.—Alma Point Light, near Ceuta, the Spanish penal settlement on the coast of Africa, will be extinguished until further orders.

SPAIN ASKS US TO TREAT FOR PEACE

Requests the President to Agree to Negotiate.

A FORMAL PROPOSITION

French Ambassador Bears the Message to the White House.

NOTHING AS TO TERMS

Our Answer to be Given After the President Has Duly Considered the Proposition.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Spanish Government has sued for peace, not indirectly through the great powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley.

The proposition was formally submitted to the President at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office at Paris to deliver to the United States Government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish Minister.

At the conclusion of the conference between the President and the French Ambassador the following official statement was issued from the White House:

"The French Ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

This was the only official statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjecture, and to make clear and definite that at last Spain had taken the initiative toward peace. Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and, until the French Ambassador received instructions from Paris late last night, no overtures of any kind had been received.

There have been intimations to the Administration for more than a week that a communication looking toward a restoration of peace might be expected from Spain. It is understood that the German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, conveyed that intimation, unofficially, when he made his visit to the President a few days ago, although Ambassador Cambon, who had come all the way from his Summer resting place on July 20 to speak for Spain, made a communication, it is said, that was more pointed and entitled to greater consideration, as he is representing Spain during the interruption of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States. Still, so little progress had been made, even in the way of intimations, that Secretary Day was able to assert before the Cabinet meeting to-day, and with entire candor, that no steps toward peace had been taken so far as the Administration was aware.

Cambon's Spanish Credentials.

Shortly before midnight last night a dispatch to the French Embassy made it known to the Embassy that the Ambassador would be charged with the important mission of opening peace negotiations in behalf of Spain. The complete instructions, including an official letter from Duke Almodovar do Rio, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, reached the Embassy this morning. Thereupon M. Thiebeaut, First Secretary of the Embassy, called at the State Department and asked that an hour be appointed for a call by Ambassador Cambon on the President. The purpose of the call was not stated. It was arranged at the White House that the call should be made at 3 o'clock.

M. Cambon first went to the State Department, where he was joined by Secretary Day, and the two then proceeded together to the White House. The call lasted about half an hour, and after the first formalities by M. Cambon the talk became general and quite formal, the President, the Ambassador, and the Secretary of State discussing the outlook for a conclusion of hostilities.

It is learned that the talk with the French Ambassador did not extend to any proposition of terms. He acted as Spain's representative to inquire what the disposition of the American Administration would be when the desire of Spain to have peace restored was made known. Spain had been informed, probably through Ambassador Cambon, on the occasion of his last visit, that propositions could be entertained only when made by Spain or through Spain's chosen representative here. He went away with the conviction that any representation made on behalf of the other powers of Europe would be useless. Efforts for peace were then being made in Paris, intimations of which reached the press, to pave the way for the visit that was made to-day to the President. Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish Government through M. Cambon to-day that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations.

Owing to the importance of the communication, the Ambassador adopted the diplomatic procedure of reading the communication from the original in French, the translation being submitted by M. Thiébaut. In the conversation which followed the reading of the proposition neither the President nor the Ambassador entered upon the question of the terms of peace. The instructions of the Ambassador had confined him to the one essential point of opening peace negotiations, and it was evident that the President desired to consider the proposition at this moment before giving any definite reply.

Before the call closed a brief of the memorandum was agreed upon, in order to set at rest misleading conjecture and to give to the public information on a subject which had advanced beyond the point where diplomatic reserve was essential.

Secretary Long arrived at the White House shortly after the French Ambassador had departed, and had a talk with the President, during which the Spanish proposal was gone over briefly. Mr. Long said afterward that it was an initial move; but in reply to inquiries as to whether it was likely to bring a speedy cessation of hostilities he expressed some doubt, saying that no decision on the points involved had been reached thus far.

Cambon's Distinguished Career.

Ambassador Cambon, who initiated the negotiations to-day, has had a distinguished career in the official and diplomatic service of France. He was born in Paris on April 5, 1845; entered the Council of State in April, 1871; was appointed Assistant Chief of Bureau of the General Government of Algeria in September, 1875; Chief of Bureau in November, 1876, Prefect at Constantine, June 13, 1878; Knight of the Legion of Honor, Feb. 6, 1879; General Secretary of the Police Department of Paris, Feb. 19, 1879; Prefect at Lille, (Department of the Nord,) Feb. 28, 1882; Officer, Cross of the Legion of Honor, July, 1883; Prefect at Lyons, (Rhone,) Jan. 8, 1887; Commander, Cross of the Legion of Honor, Oct. 31, 1889; Governor General of Algeria, April 18, 1891; Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States, Oct. 14, 1897.

When leaving Algiers, M. Cambon was made Honorary Governor General of Algeria, a title heretofore never bestowed. He presented his credentials to President McKinley Jan. 15, 1898.

PROBLEMS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There was never a doubt about what would be the response of the President to a proposition to consider terms of peace. Next to a determination to make war with all the energy and resources which the country could command, his chief desire has been to have the war brought to a close in a way honorable to the United States and not humiliating to Spain.

Spain having chosen that there should be war, and Congress having declared war, the President is now confronted with the problem of so ending the conflict as not to throw away the objects for which Congress decided that it should be waged.

The request from Spain for a cessation of hostilities compels the President to look over what was to be done and to ascertain how much has been accomplished. At the end of three months of war the President finds that Spain's navy is practically annihilated, the Philippines occupied by a large force of United States troops, a part of Cuba and 25,000 soldiers captured, Puerto Rico about to be occupied, and the preparations forward for the capture of Havana in the Fall.

Congress has insisted that Cuba must be free. In destroying the Spanish naval force in the Philippines, the City of Manila has become subject to capture by the United States. The Ladrones are under the United States flag, and it is possible that the Carolines are also now controlled by an American Governor.

Meanwhile a public opinion has been growing that will make it difficult for the President to so conduct a peace convention as to satisfy the taste for territorial extension. It has been asserted for the President, perhaps with authority, that he will not demand a money indemnity from Spain for the expenses of the war, but that he has concluded to insist, in any negotiation, that the island of Puerto Rico shall be acquired by the United States in lieu of indemnity.

Representative Dingley, in talking about some of the results of the war, said a night or two ago, just after he had talked with the President, that the war had cultivated a taste for expansion of the territory of the United States and that a feeling had grown up against ever lowering the flag when it had been once raised. This feeling Mr. Dingley considered a difficult one to contend against, and expressed the opinion that it was likely to bring us face to face with grave problems. He did not mention the Philippines, but it was fair to assume that he referred to them in his general allusion.

The problem of the Philippines, it is admitted by the President's most intimate friends, is to be the hardest one to unravel when peace comes to be considered. It is the opinion of a diplomatic gentleman who spoke of the situation to-night, that all other matters will be comparatively easy of adjustment, compared with that of the Philippines. Spain will undoubtedly, after futile efforts to save them or one of them, let Cuba and Puerto Rico go. She will endeavor to hold on to the Philippines.

The Administration is not overenthusiastic about keeping the Philippines, but it is known at the White House that the country has settled down to a notion that the islands are ours, and will remain so after the war is over. Confidence in that direction has gone so far that an application has been made to the Controller of the Currency for a charter for a National bank at Manila.

This new-born American notion of having possessions in the Far East is one that the President has thought of and that he has spoken of to the men who have recently visited him. While many considerations might lead the Administration to surrender the Philippines to the control of Spain, the United States has, in a measure, rendered it almost impossible for Spain to assume the government there without subjecting this country to blame for bringing upon the people punishment incurred by the rebellion encouraged and in part armed by the United States.

In addition to the repugnance that will be felt by the people for a Spanish restoration in the Philippines, added objection will be made to subjecting men who were friendly to us to the revenge that Spain may wreak upon the rebellious islanders. The President will have to consider whether the country will approve his course if he should accept a treaty of peace securing Spain in the control of the Philippines and of the Carolines and the Ladrones.

The Administration does not conceal the determination to reject any proposition for an armistice pending the preliminary discussion of the duty of peace. The matter is not in the stage of note making. Days or weeks may intervene between the first step and the signing of the treaty of peace that may be reached. That an immediate request for a suspension of hostilities will be made is not doubted. The President will decline to arrest the war until it has been made plain that Spain desires peace, and not merely time in which to shield herself from lack of preparation or until she can induce some stronger power to intervene.

The United States does not need peace just now; preparations have been made for war and war has succeeded very well in accomplishing the ends for which it was undertaken. If Spain means peace, it will be absolutely necessary for the Government

Continued on Page 3

SAMPSON'S STORY OF THE BATTLE

Official Report of the Destruction of Cervera's Squadron.

LITTLE MENTION OF SCHLEY

The Commodore Shares Only the General Commendation.

Admirable Gunnery and Personal Bravery of Officers and Seamen Detailed by Schley, Evans, and Clark.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In accordance with the announcement made yesterday the Navy Department made public to-day the reports received from Rear Admiral Sampson bearing upon the engagement off Santiago de Cuba on July 3, when the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, was destroyed. The copies furnished by the department for the use of the press include the American Admiral's account of the battle, the official statements made by Commodore Schley, Capt. Evans, and Capt. Clark to their commanding officer, and orders and memoranda issued by the Admiral before the engagement. Following is the text of Admiral Sampson report:

U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, July 15, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report upon the battle with and the destruction of the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, off Santiago de Cuba on Sunday, July 3, 1898.

2. The enemy's vessels came out of the harbor between 9:35 and 10 A. M., the head of the column appearing around Cayo Smith at 9:31, and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

3. The positions of the vessels of my command off Santiago at that moment were as follows: The flagship New York was four miles east of her blockading station and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. She had started from Siboney, where I intended to land, accompanied by several of my staff, and go to the front and consult with Gen. Shafter. A discussion of the situation and a more definite understanding between us of the operations proposed had been rendered necessary by the unexpectedly strong resistance of the Spanish garrison of Santiago. I had sent my chief of staff on shore the day before to arrange an interview with Gen. Shafter, who had been suffering from heat prostration. I made arrangements to go to his headquarters, and my flagship was in the position mentioned above when the Spanish squadron appeared in the channel.

The remaining vessels were in or near their usual blockading positions, distributed in a semicircle about the harbor entrance, counting from the eastward to the westward in the following order: The Indiana, about a mile and a half from shore; the Oregon, in the New York's place; the Iowa, Texas, and Brooklyn, the latter two miles from the shore west of Santiago. The distance of the vessels from the harbor entrance was from two and one-half to four miles, the latter being the limit of day-blockading distance.

The length of the arc formed by the ships was about eight miles. The Massachusetts had left at 4 A. M. for Guantanamo to coal. Her station was between the Iowa and Texas. The auxiliaries Gloucester and Vixen lay close to the land and nearer the harbor entrance than the large vessels, the Gloucester to the eastward and the Vixen to the westward. The torpedo boat Ericsson was in company with the flagship, and remained with her during her chase until ordered to discontinue, when she rendered very efficient service in rescuing prisoners from the burning Vizcaya. I inclose a diagram showing approximately the positions of the vessels as described above.

The Spanish Column Formation.

4. The Spanish vessels came rapidly out of the harbor at a speed estimated at from 8 to 10 knots, and in the following order: Infanta Maria Teresa, (flagship,) Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, and the Almirante Oquendo. The distance between these ships was about 800 yards, which means that from the time the first one became visible in the upper reach of the channel until the last one was out of the harbor an interval of only about 12 minutes elapsed. Following the Oquendo, at a distance of about 1,200 yards, came the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, and after her the Furor.

The armored cruisers, as rapidly as they could bring their guns to bear, opened a vigorous fire upon the blockading vessels and emerged from the channel shrouded in the smoke from their guns.

5. The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday "quarters for inspection." The signal was made simultaneously from several vessels, "Enemy's ships escaping," and general quarters were sounded. The men cheered as they sprang to their guns, and fire was opened, probably within eight minutes, by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, flying the signal, "Close in toward harbor entrances and attack vessels," and gradually increasing speed, until toward the end of the chase she was making 16½ knots and was rapidly closing on the Cristobal Colon. She was not at any time within the range of the heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to fire a few shots at one of the destroyers, thought at the moment to be attempting to escape from the Gloucester.

6. The Spanish vessels, upon clearing the harbor, turned to the westward in column, increasing their speed to the full power of their engines. The heavy blockading vessels, which had closed in toward Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance, and at their best speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive, which speedily overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels, and the battle developed into a chase, in which the Brooklyn and Texas had, at the start, the advantage of position. The Brooklyn maintained this lead.

The Oregon, steaming at amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place. The Iowa and the Indiana, having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, in succession, at about the time the Vizcaya was beached, to drop out of the chase and resume blockading stations. These vessels rescued many prisoners. The Vixen, finding that the rush of the Spanish ships would put her between two fires, ran outside of our own column and remained there during the battle and chase.

The Gloucester's Gallant Fight.

7. The skillful handling and gallant fighting of the Gloucester excited the admiration of every one who witnessed it, and merits the commendation of the Navy Department. She is a fast and entirely unprotected auxiliary vessel—the yacht Corsair—and has a good battery of light rapid-fire guns. She was lying about two miles from the harbor entrance, to the southward and eastward,

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and immediately steamed in, opening fire upon the large ships.

Anticipating the appearance of the Pluton and Furor, the Gloucester was slowed, thereby gaining more rapidly a high pressure of steam, and when the destroyers came out she steamed for them at full speed, and was able to close at short range, where her fire was accurate, deadly, and of great volume. During this fight the Gloucester was under the fire of the Zocapa battery. Within twenty minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago Harbor the careers of the Furor and Pluton were ended and two-thirds of their people killed. The Furor was beached and sunk in the surf; the Pluton sank in deep water a few minutes later.

The destroyers probably suffered much injury from the fire of the secondary batteries of the battleships Iowa, Indiana, and Texas. Yet I think a very considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire, at close range, of the Gloucester's battery. After rescuing the survivors of the destroyers the Gloucester did excellent service in landing and securing the crew of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

8. The method of escape attempted by the Spaniards—all steering in the same direction and in formation—removed all tactical doubts or difficulties, and made plain the duty of every United States vessel—to close in, immediately engage, and pursue. This was promptly and effectively done. As already stated, the first rush of the Spanish squadron carried it past a number of the blockading ships, which could not immediately work up to their best speed, but the enemy suffered heavily in passing, and the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Oquendo were probably set on fire by shells fired during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement.

It was afterward learned that the Infanta Maria Teresa's fire main had been cut by one of our first shots and that she was unable to extinguish the flames. With large volumes of smoke rising from their lower decks aft, these vessels gave up both fight and flight and ran in on the beach—the Infanta Maria Teresa at about 10:15 A. M., at Nima Nima, six and one-half miles from Santiago Harbor entrance, and the Almirante Oquendo at about 10:30 A. M., at Juan Gonzales, seven miles from the port.

Vizcaya Beached and Burned.

9. The Vizcaya was still under the fire of the leading vessels; the Cristobal Colon had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Vizcaya was soon set on fire, and at 11:15 she turned in shore and was beached at Ascarraderos, fifteen miles from Santiago, burning fiercely, and with her reserves of ammunition on deck already beginning to explode.

When about ten miles west of Santiago the Indiana had been signaled to go back to the harbor entrance, and at Ascarraderos the Iowa was signaled to "Resume blockading station." The Iowa, assisted by the Ericsson and the Hist, took off the crew of the Vizcaya, while the Harvard and the Gloucester rescued those of the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo.

This rescue of prisoners, including the wounded from the burning Spanish vessels, was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct of the day. The ships were burning fore and aft, their guns and reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazines. In addition to this, a heavy surf was running just inside of the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was complete.

10. There remained now of the Spanish ships only the Cristobal Colon, but she was their best and fastest vessel. Forced by the situation to hug the Cuban coast, her only chance of escape was by superior and sustained speed. When the Vizcaya went ashore the Colon was about six miles ahead of the Brooklyn and the Oregon, but her spurt was finished, and the American ships were now gaining upon her. Behind the Brooklyn and the Oregon came the Texas, Vixen, and New York.

It was evident from the bridge of the New York that all the American ships were gradually overhauling the chase, and that she had no chance of escape. At 12:50 o'clock the Brooklyn and Oregon opened fire and got her range, the Oregon's heavy shell striking beyond her, and at 1:20 o'clock she gave up without firing another shot, hauled down her colors, and ran ashore at Rio Torquino, forty-eight miles from Santiago. Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn went on board to receive the surrender. While his boat was alongside I came up in the New York, received his report, and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save her, if possible, and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the Resolute, which had followed the chase. Commodore Schley, whose Chief of Staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify.

Colon Can Be Saved.

The Cristobal Colon was not injured by our firing, and probably is not much injured by beaching, though she ran ashore at high speed. The beach was so steep that she came off by the working of the sea. But her sea valves were opened and broken treacherously, I am sure, after her surrender, and despite all efforts she sank. When it became evident that she could not be kept afloat she was pushed by the New York bodily upon the beach, the New York's stem being placed against her for this purpose, and the ship being handled by Capt. Chadwick with admirable judgment, and sunk in shoal water, so that she may be saved. Had this not been done she would have gone down in deep water, and would have been to a certainty a total loss.

11. I regard this complete and important victory over the Spanish forces as the successful finish of several weeks of arduous and close blockade, so stringent and effective during the night that the enemy was deterred from making the attempt to escape at night, and deliberately elected to make the attempt in daylight. That this was the case I was informed by the commanding officer of the Cristobal Colon.

12. It seems proper to briefly describe here the manner in which this was accomplished. The Harbor of Santiago is naturally easy to blockade, there being but one entrance and that a narrow one, and the deep water extending close up to the shore line, presenting no difficulties of navigation outside of the entrance. At the time of my arrival before the port—June 1—the moon was at its full, and there was sufficient light during the night to enable any movement outside of the entrance to be detected, but with the waning of the moon and the coming of dark nights there was opportunity for the enemy to escape, or for his torpedo boats to make an attack upon the blockading vessels.

It was ascertained with fair conclusiveness that the Merrimac, so gallantly taken into the channel on June 3, did not obstruct it. I therefore maintained the blockade as follows: To the battleships was assigned the duty, in turn, of lighting the channel. Moving up to the port, at a distance of from one to two miles from the Morro—dependent upon the condition of the atmosphere—they threw a searchlight beam directly up the channel, and held it steadily there. This lighted up the entire breadth of the channel for half a mile inside of the entrance so brilliantly that the movement of small boats could be detected. Why the batteries never opened fire upon the searchlight ship was always a matter of surprise to me, but they never did.

Stationed close to the entrance of the port were three picket launches; and, at a little distance further out three small picket vessels—usually converted yachts—and, when they were available, one or two of our torpedo boats. With this arrangement there was at least a certainty that nothing would get out of the harbor undetected.

Blockade Line Drawn Taut.

After the arrival of the army, when the situation forced upon the Spanish Admiral a decision, our vigilance increased. The night blockading distance was reduced to two miles for all vessels, and a battleship was placed alongside the searchlight ship, with her broadside trained upon the channel in readiness to fire the instant a Spanish ship should appear. The commanding officers merit great praise for the perfect manner in which they entered into this plan and put it into execution. The Massachusetts, which, according to routine, was sent that morning to coal at Guantanamo, like the others, had spent weary nights upon this work, and deserved a better fate than to be absent that morning.

I inclose, for the information of the department, copies of orders and memoranda issued from time to time, relating to the manner of maintaining the blockade. When all the work was done so well it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade [illegible] was fully accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it, the Commodore in command of the second division, the Captains of ships, their officers and men. The fire of the battleships was powerful and destructive, and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was, in great part, broken almost before the enemy's ships had got beyond the range of their own forts.

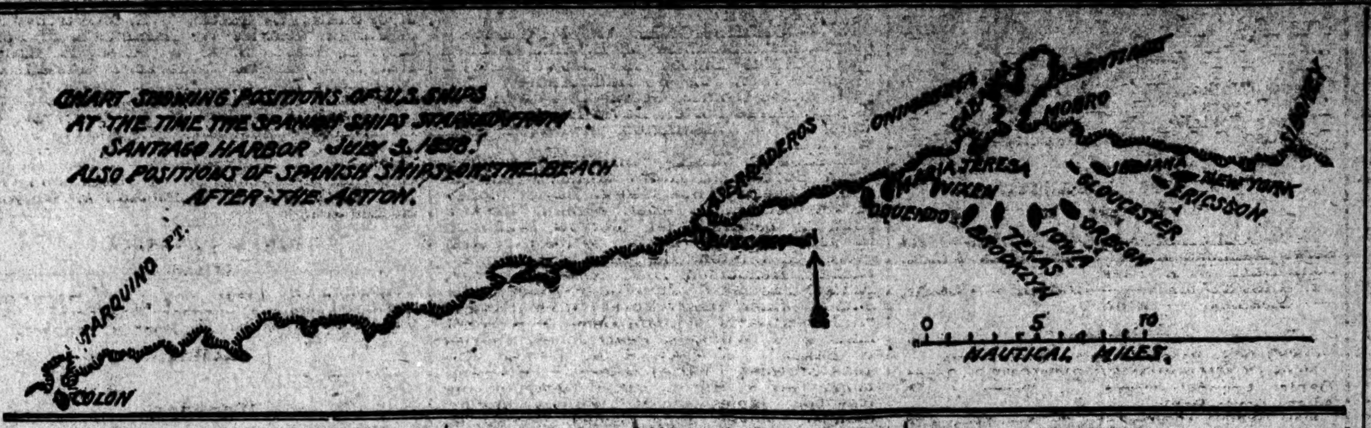
CHART SHOWING POSITIONS OF U.S. SHIPS AT THE TIME THE SPANISH SHIPS STARTED OUT FROM SANTIAGO HARBOR JULY 3, 1898. ALSO POSITIONS OF SPANISH SHIPS ON THE BEACH AFTER THE ACTION.

The fine speed of the Oregon enabled her to take a front position in the chase, and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a 13-inch shell beyond her. This performance adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class. The Brooklyn's westerly blockading position gave her an advantage in the chase which she maintained to the end, and she employed her fine battery with telling effect. The Texas and the New York were gaining on the chase during the last hour, and had any accident befallen the Brooklyn or the Oregon, would have speedily overhauled the Cristobal Colon.

From the moment the Spanish vessel exhausted her first burst of speed the result was never in doubt. She fell, in fact, far below what might reasonably have been expected of her. Careful measurements of time and distance gave her an average speed from the time she cleared the harbor mouth until the time she was run on shore at Rio Tarquino of 13.7 knots. Neither the New York nor the Brooklyn stopped to couple up their forward engines, but ran out the chase with one pair, getting steam, of course, as rapidly as possible on all boilers. To stop to couple up the forward engines would have meant a delay of fifteen minutes or four miles in the chase.

Damage to American Ships.

14. Several of the ships were struck, the Brooklyn more often than the others, but very slight material injury was done, the greatest being aboard the Iowa. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the Brooklyn. It is difficult to explain this immunity from loss of life or injury to ships in a combat with modern vessels of the best type; but Spanish gunnery is poor at the best, and the superior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and silenced their fire. This is borne out by the statements of prisoners and by observation.

The Spanish vessels, as they dashed out of the harbor, were covered with the smoke from their own guns, but this speedily diminished in volume, and soon almost disappeared. The fire from the rapid-fire batteries of the battleships appears to have been remarkably destructive. An examination of the stranded vessels shows that the Almirante Oquendo, especially, had suffered terribly from this fire. Her sides are everywhere pierced, and her decks were strewn with the charred remains of those who had fallen.

15. The reports of Commodore W. S. Schley and the commanding officers are inclosed.

16. A board appointed by me several days ago has made a critical examination of the stranded vessels, both with a view of reporting upon the result of our fire and the military features involved, and of reporting upon the chance of saving any of them, and of wrecking the remainder. The report of the board will be speedily forwarded. Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy,
Commander in Chief United States Naval
Force, North Atlantic Station.
The Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

COMMODORE SCHLEY'S REPORT

Commander of the Second North Atlantic Squadron Gives Praise to Officers and Men.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Commodore Schley's official report to Admiral Sampson of the destruction of the Spanish squadron, according to the copy transmitted to the Navy Department, was as follows:

North Atlantic Fleet, Second Squadron.
United States Flagship Brooklyn, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 6, 1898.

Sir: 1. I have the honor to make the following report of that part of the squadron under your command which came under my observation during the engagement with the Spanish fleet on July 3, 1898.

2. At 9:35 A. M. Admiral Cervera, with the Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Oquendo, Cristobal Colon, and two torpedo boat destroyers, came out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba in column at distance and attempted to escape to the westward. Signal was made from the Iowa that the enemy was coming out, but his movement had been discovered from this ship at the same moment. This vessel was the furthest west, except the Vixen, on the blockading lines. Signal was made to the western division, as prescribed in your General Orders, and there was immediate and rapid movement inward by your squadron and a general engagement at ranges beginning at 1,100 yards and varying to 3,000 until the Vizcaya was destroyed about 10:50 A. M. The concentration of the fire of the squadron upon the ships coming out was most furious and terrific, and great damage was done them.

3. About twenty or twenty-five minutes after the engagement began two vessels, thought to be the Maria Teresa and Oquendo, and since verified as such, took fire from the effective shelling of the squadron and were forced to run on the beach some six or seven miles west of the harbor entrance, where they burned and blew up later. The torpedo-boat destroyers were destroyed early in the action, but the smoke was so dense in their direction that I cannot say to which vessel or vessels the credit belongs. This, doubtless, was better seen from your flagship.

In a Running Fight.

4. The Vizcaya and Colon, perceiving the disaster to their consorts, continued at full speed to the westward to escape, and were followed and engaged in a running fight with the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa, and Oregon until 10:50, when the Vizcaya took fire from our shells. She put her helm to port, and with a heavy list to port stood in shore and ran aground at Ascarraderos, about twenty miles west of Santiago, on fire fore and aft, and where she blew up during the night. Observing that she had struck her colors, and that several vessels were nearing her to capture and save her crew, signal was made to cease firing.

The Oregon proving vastly faster than the other battleships, she and the Brooklyn, together with the Texas and another vessel, which proved to be your flagship, continued westward in pursuit of the Colon, which had run close in shore, evidently seeking some good spot to beach if she should fail to elude her pursuers.

5. This pursuit continued with increasing speed in the Brooklyn, Oregon, and other ships, and soon the Brooklyn and the Oregon were within long range of the Colon, when the Oregon opened fire with her 13-inch guns, landing a shell close to the Colon. A moment afterward the Brooklyn opened fire with her 8-inch guns, landing a shell just ahead of her. Several other shells were fired at the Colon, now in range of the Brooklyn's and the Oregon's guns. Her commander, seeing all chances of escape cut off and destruction awaiting his ship, fired a lee gun and struck her flag at 1:15 P. M., and ran ashore at a point some fifty miles west of Santiago Harbor.

Your flagship was coming up rapidly at the time, as were also the Texas and the Vixen. A little later, after your arrival, the Cristobal Colon, which had struck to the Brooklyn and the Oregon, was turned over to you as one of the trophies of this great victory of the squadron under your command.

6. During my official visit a little later, Commander Eaton of the Resolute appeared and reported to you the presence of a Spanish battleship near Altares. Your orders to me were to take the Oregon and go eastward to meet her, and this was done by the Brooklyn, with the result that the vessel reported as an enemy was discovered to be the Austrian cruiser Maria Theresa, seeking the Commander in Chief.

7. I would mention for your consideration that the Brooklyn occupied the most westward blockading position with the Vixen, and, being more directly in the route taken by the Spanish squadron, was exposed for some minutes, possibly ten, to the gun fire of three of the Spanish ships and the west battery at a range of 1,500 yards from the ships and about 3,000 yards from the batteries, but the vessels of the entire squadron, closing in rapidly, soon diverted this fire and did magnificent work at close range.

Officers and Men Commended.

I have never before witnessed such deadly and fatally accurate shooting as was done by the ships of your command as they closed in on the Spanish squadron, and I deem it a high privilege to commend to you, for such action as you may deem proper, the gallantry and dashing courage, the prompt decision and skillful handling of their respective vessels, of Capt. Philip, Capt. Evans, Capt. Clark, and especially of my Chief of Staff, Capt. Cook, who was directly under my personal observation, and whose coolness, promptness, and courage were of the highest order. The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the Indiana and the Gloucester, but as these vessels were closer to your flagship, no doubt their part in the conflict was under your immediate observation.

8. Lieut. Sharp, commanding the Vixen, acted with conspicuous courage; although unable to engage the heavier ships of the enemy with his light guns, he nevertheless was close into the battle line, under heavy fire, and many of the enemy's shots passed beyond his vessel.

9. I beg to invite special attention to the conduct of my Flag Lieutenant, James H. Sears, and Ensign Edward McCauley, Jr., aid, who were constantly at my side during the engagement, and who exposed themselves fearlessly in discharging their duties, and also to the splendid behavior of my secretary, Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., who commanded and directed the fighting of the Fourth Division with splendid effect.

10. I would commend the highly meritorious conduct and courage in the engagement of Lieut. Commander N. E. Mason, the executive officer, whose presence everywhere over the ship during its continuance did much to secure the good result of this ship's part in the victory.

11. The navigator, Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, and the division officers, Lieut. T. D. Griffin, Lieut. W. P. Rush, Lieut. Edward Simpson, Lieut. J. G. Doyle, and Ensign Charles Webster, and the junior divisional officers were most steady and conspicuous in every detail of duty contributing to the accurate firing of this ship in their part of the great victory of your forces.

12. The officers of the Medical, Pay, and Engineer and Marine Corps responded to every demand of the occasion and were fearless in exposing themselves. The warrant officers, Boatswain William L. Hill, Carpenter G. H. Warford, and Gunner F. T. Applegate were everywhere exposed, in watching for damage, reports of which were promptly conveyed to me.

13. I have never in my life served with braver, better or worthier a crew than that of the Brooklyn. During the combat, lasting from 9:30 until 1:15 P. M., much of the time under fire, they never flagged for a moment, and were apparently undisturbed by the storm of projectiles passing ahead, astern, and over the ship.

14. The result of the engagement was the destruction of the Spanish squadron and the capture of the Admiral and some thirteen to fifteen hundred prisoners, with the loss of several hundred killed, estimated by Admiral Cervera at 600.

15. The casualties on board this ship were: G. H. Ellis, Chief Yeoman, killed; J. Burns, fireman, first class, severely wounded. The marks and scars show that the ship was struck about twenty-five times, and she bears in all forty-one scars as the result of her participation in the great victory of your force on July 3, 1898. The speed-cone halliards were shot away and nearly all the signal halliards. The ensign at the main was so shattered that in hauling it down at the close of the action, it fell in pieces.

Congratulation for Sampson.

16. I congratulate you most sincerely upon this great victory to the squadron under your command, and I am glad that I had an opportunity to contribute in the least to a victory that seems big enough for all of us.

17. I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the commanding officer and a drawing in profile of the ship, showing the location of hits and scars; also a memorandum of the ammunition expended and the amount to fill her allowance.

18. Since reaching this place and holding conversation with several of the Captains, viz.: Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya and the second in command of the Colon, Commander Controrar, I have learned that the Spanish Admiral's scheme was to concentrate all fire for a while on the Brooklyn, and the Vizcaya to ram her, in hopes if they could destroy her, the chance of escape would be increased, as it was supposed she was the swiftest ship of your squadron. This explains the heavy fire mentioned in the account of the Vizcaya's action in the earlier moments of the engagement. The execution of this purpose was promptly defeated by the fact that all the ships of the squadron advanced into close range and opened an irresistible, furious, and terrific fire upon the enemy's squadron as it was coming out of the harbor.

19. I am glad to say that the injury supposed to be below the water line was due to a water valve being opened from some unknown cause and flooding the compartment. The injury to the belt is found to be only slight and the leak small.

20. I beg to inclose a list of the officers and crew who participated in the combat of July 3, 1898.

21. I cannot close this report without mentioning in high terms of praise the splendid conduct and support of Capt. C. E. Clark of the Oregon. Her speed was wonderful and her accurate fire splendidly destructive. Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY,
Commodore United States Navy,
Commanding Second Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.
The Commander-in-Chief, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Squadron.

CAPT. EVANS'S STATEMENT.

Commander of the Battleship Iowa Gives an Account of His Vessel's Part in the Victory.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Capt. Robley D. Evans, who commands the battleship Iowa, reported as follows concerning his ship's part in the engagement with Cervera's squadron, according to the Navy Department's copy:

United States Ship Iowa, First Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba,
July 4, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the engagement with the Spanish squadron off Santiago de Cuba on the 3d of July:

1. On the morning of the 3d, while the crew was at quarters for Sunday inspection, the leading vessel of the Spanish squadron was sighted, at 9:31, coming out of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Signal "Enemy's ships coming out" was immediately hoisted, and a gun fired to attract attention. The call to general quarters was sounded immediately, the battery made ready for firing, and the engines rung full speed ahead.

2. The position of this vessel at the time of sighting the squadron was the usual blockading station, off the entrance of the harbor, Morro Castle bearing about north and distant about three to four miles. The steam at this time in the boilers was sufficient for a speed of five knots.

3. After sighting the leading vessel—the Infanta Maria Teresa (Admiral Cervera's flagship)—it was observed that she was followed in succession by the remaining three vessels of the Spanish squadron, the Vizcaya, the Cristobal Colon, and the Almirante Oquendo. The Spanish ships moved at a speed of about eight to ten knots, which was steadily increased as they cleared the harbor entrance and stood to the westward. They maintained a distance of about 800 yards between vessels. The squadron moved with precision and stations were well kept.

4. Immediately upon sighting the leading vessel fires were spread and the Iowa headed toward the leading Spanish ship. About 9:40 the first shot was fired from this ship, at a distance of about 6,000 yards. The course of this vessel was so laid that the range speedily diminished. A number of shots were fired, at ranges varying between 6,000 and 4,000 yards. The range was rapidly reduced to 2,500 yards, and subsequently to 2,000 and 1,200 yards.

5. When it was certain that the Maria Teresa would pass ahead of us, the helm was put to starboard, and the starboard broadside delivered at a range of 2,500 yards. The helm was then put to port and the ship headed across the bow of the second ship. As she drew ahead the helm was again put to starboard, and she received in turn the full weight of our starboard broadside at a range of about 1,800 yards. The Iowa was again headed off with port helm for the third ship, and as she approached the helm was put to starboard until our course was approximately that of the Spanish ship. In this position, at a range of 1,400 yards, the fire of the entire battery, including rapid-fire guns, was poured into the enemy's ship.

Fired on the Destroyers.

6. About 10 o'clock the enemy's torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton were observed to have left the harbor and to be following the Spanish squadron. At the time that they were observed, and, in fact, most of the time that they were under fire, they were at a distance varying from 4,500 to 4,000 yards. As soon as they were discovered, the secondary battery of this ship was turned upon them, while the main battery continued to engage the Vizcaya, Oquendo, and Maria Teresa. The fire of the main battery of this ship, when the range was below 2,500 yards, was most effective and destructive, and after a continuance of this fire for perhaps twenty minutes, it was noticed that the Maria Teresa and Oquendo were in flames and were being headed for the beach. Their colors were struck about 10:29, and they were beached about eight miles west of Santiago.

7. About the same time (about 10:25) the fire of this vessel, together with that of the Gloucester and another smaller vessel, proved so destructive that one of the torpedo-boat destroyers (Pluton) was sunk, and the Furor was so much damaged that she was run upon the rocks.

8. After having passed, at 10:35, the Oquendo and Maria Teresa, on fire and ashore, this vessel continued to chase and fire upon the Vizcaya until 10:36, when signal to cease firing was sounded on board, it having been discovered that the Vizcaya had struck her colors.

9. At 11:00 the Iowa arrived in the vicinity of the Vizcaya, which had been run ashore, and as it was evident that she could not catch the Cristobal Colon, and that the Oregon, Brooklyn, and New York would, two steam cutters and three cutters were immediately hoisted out and sent to the Vizcaya to rescue her crew. Our boats succeeded in bringing off a large number of officers and men of that ship's company, and in placing many of them on board the torpedo boat Ericsson and the auxiliary dispatch vessel Hist.

10. About 11:30 the New York passed in chase of the Cristobal Colon, which was endeavoring to escape from the Oregon, Brooklyn, and Texas.

11. We received on board this vessel from the Vizcaya Capt. Eulate, the commanding officer, and 23 officers, together with about 248 petty officers and men, of whom 32 were wounded. There were also received on board five dead bodies, which were immediately buried with the honors due to their grade.

12. The battery behaved well in all respects. The dashpot of the forward 12-inch gun, damaged in the engagement of the 2d, had been replaced the same day by one of the old dashpots, which gave no trouble during this engagement.

Ammunition Expended.

13. The following is an approximate statement of the ammunition expended during the engagement. A more exact statement cannot be given at this time:

31 12-inch semi A. P. shell, with full charges.
35 8-inch common shell, with full charges.
251 4-inch cartridges, common shell.
1,056 6-pounder cartridges, common shell.
100 1-pounder cartridges, common shell.

14. This ship was struck in the hull, on the starboard side, during the early part of the engagement, by two projectiles of about 6-inch calibre, one striking the hull two to three feet above the actual water line, and almost directly on the line of the berth deck, piercing the ship's side between frames 9 and 10, and the other piercing the side and the coffer-dam between frames 18 and 19.

The first projectile did not pass beyond the inner bulkhead of the cofferdam A 41-43. The hole made by it was large and ragged, being about sixteen inches in a longitudinal direction, and about seven inches in a vertical direction. It struck with a slight inclination aft, and perforated the cofferdam partition bulkhead, (A 41-43, 45-47.) It did not explode, and remained in the cofferdam.

The second projectile pierced the side of the ship and the cofferdam A 105, the upper edge of the hole being immediately below the top of the cofferdam on the berthdeck in compartment A 104. The projectile broke off the hatch plate and coaming of the water tank compartment, exploded, and perforated the walls of the chain locker. The explosion created a small fire, which was promptly extinguished. The hole in the side made by this projectile was about five feet above the water line, and about two to three feet above the berthdeck. One fragment of this shell struck a link of the sheet chain, wound around the six-pounder ammunition hoist, cutting the link in two. Another perforated the cofferdam on the port side, and slightly dished the outside plating. These two wounds, fortunately, were not of serious importance. Two or three other projectiles of small calibre struck about the upper bridge and smokestacks, inflicting trifling damage, and four other small projectiles struck the hammock nettings and the side aft.

15. There were no casualties among the ship's company to report. No officer nor man was injured during the engagement.

16. After having received on board the rescued crew of the Vizcaya this vessel proceeded to the eastward, and resumed the blockading station in obedience to the signal made by the Commander in Chief about 11:30 o'clock.

17. Upon arriving on the blockading station the Gloucester transferred to this vessel Rear Admiral Cervera, his Flag Lieutenant, and the commanding officers of the torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton, and also one man of the Oquendo's crew, rescued by the Gloucester.

Bravery of the Sailors.

18. Naval Cadets Frank Taylor Evans and John E. Lewis and five men belonging to the Massachusetts were on board the Iowa when the enemy's ships came out. They were stationed at different points, and rendered efficient service.

19. The officers and men of this ship behaved admirably. No set of men could have done more gallant service. I take pleasure in stating to you, Sir, that the coolness and judgment of the executive officer, Lieut. Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, deserves, and will, I hope, receive a proper reward at the hands of the Government. The test of the executive officer's work is the conduct of ship and crew in battle. In this case it was simply superb.

The coolness of the navigator, Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, and of Lieut. F. K. Hill, in charge of the rapid-fire guns on the upper deck, is worthy of the greatest commendation.

Other officers of the ship did not come under my personal observation, but the result of the action shows how well they did their duty.

I cannot express my admiration for my magnificent crew. So long as the enemy showed his flag they fought like American seamen, but when the flag came down they were as gentle and tender as American women.

20. In conclusion, Sir, allow me to congratulate you on the complete victory achieved by your fleet.

Very respectfully,
R. D. EVANS,
Captain U. S. Navy, Commanding.
To the Commander in Chief, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

CAPT. CLARK'S ACCOUNT.

Important Part Played in the Battle by the Famous Oregon and Her Officers and Crew.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Following is the text of the report of Capt. C. E. Clark of the Oregon, made to Admiral Sampson after the naval battle off Santiago on July 3:

United States Steamship Oregon, First Rate,
off Santiago de Cuba, July 4, 1898.

Sir: 1. I have the honor to report that at 9:30 A. M. yesterday the Spanish fleet was discovered standing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. They turned to the westward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was an almost continuous flight of projectiles over this ship; but when our line was fairly engaged, and the Iowa had made a swift advance as if to ram or close, the enemy's fire became defective in train as well as range. The ship was struck only three times, and at least two of the wounds were by fragments of shells. We had no casualties.

2. As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to the westward, we went ahead at full speed with the determination of carrying out to the utmost your order: "If the enemy tries to escape, the ships must close in and engage as soon as possible, and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore."

We soon passed all the ships except the Brooklyn, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Schley. At first we used only our main battery, but when it was discovered that the enemy's torpedo boats were following their ships, we used our rapid-fire guns, as well as the six-inch upon them with telling effect. As we ranged up near the sternmost of their ships she headed for the beach, evidently on fire. We raked her as we passed, pushing on for the next ahead, using our starboard guns as they were brought to bear, and before we had her fairly abeam she, too, was making for the beach.

The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to sixteen knots, and our fire, added to that of the Brooklyn, soon sent another, the Vizcaya, to the shore in flames. Only the Cristobal Colon was left, and, for a time, it seemed as if she might escape, but, when we opened with our forward turret guns, and the Brooklyn followed, she began to edge in toward the coast, and her capture or destruction was assured. As she struck the beach her flag came down, and the Brooklyn signaled "Cease firing," following it with "Congratulations for the grand victory; thanks for your splendid assistance."

3. The Brooklyn sent a boat to the Colon, and when the Admiral came up with the New York, Texas, and Vixen, she was taken possession of. A prize crew was put on board from this ship under Lieut. Commander Cogswell, the executive officer, but, before 11 A. M., the ship, which had been filling in spite of all efforts to stop leaks, was abandoned, and, just as the crew left, she went over on her side.

4. I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found the Oregon had pushed to the front, and was hurrying to a succession of conflicts with the enemy's vessels if they could be overtaken and would engage, their enthusiasm was intense.

5. As these vessels were so much more heavily armored than the Brooklyn, they might have concentrated upon and overpowered her, and consequently I am persuaded that but for the way the officers and men of the Oregon steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied her batteries, the Colon, and perhaps the Vizcaya, would have escaped. Therefore, I feel that they rendered meritorious service to the country, and while I cannot mention the name of each officer and man individually, I append a list of the officers, with the stations that they occupied, hoping that this may be of service to them should the claims of others for advancement above them ever be considered:

J. K. Cogswell, Lieutenant Commander; had general charge of the batteries.
R. F. Nicholson, Lieutenant; handled the ship, placing her as I directed.
W. H. Allen, Lieutenant; in charge of ammunition supply.
A. A. Ackerman, Lieutenant; in charge of after thirteen-inch turret.
E. W. Eberle, Lieutenant, junior grade; in charge of forward thirteen-inch turret.
C. M. Stone, Lieutenant, junior grade; in charge of six-inch battery.
L. A. Bostwick, Ensign; aloft giving ranges till we closed; then in charge of torpedoes.
C. L. Hussey, Ensign, in charge of 10 6-pounder H. R. F. guns.
R. Z. Johnson, Ensign, in charge of signals and aide of Captain.
R. Dickens, Captain U. S. M. C., in charge of marines and four 6-pounder H. R. F. guns.
H. R. Davis, Second Lieutenant U. S. M. C., in charge of four 6-pounders H. R. F. and two 1-pounder guns.
H. E. Yarnell, naval cadet, in charge of port after 8-inch turret.
L. M. Overstreet, naval cadet, in charge of starboard forward 8-inch turret.
C. R. Miller, naval cadet, in charge of port forward 8-inch turret.
S. G. Macgill, naval cadet, in charge of 6-inch gun.
C. S. Kempff, naval cadet, in charge of starboard aft 8-inch turret.
P. B. Dungan, naval cadet, in forward 13-inch turret.
E. J. Sadler, naval cadet, in forward chain of supplies.
E. C. Kalbfus, naval cadet, in after 13-inch turret.
H. L. Brinser, naval cadet, in after chain of supplies.
C. B. Hatch, naval cadet, in secondary battery.
C. Shackford, naval cadet, in torpedo division.
R. W. Mulligan, Chief Engineer, in charge of machinery.
C. N. Offley, Assistant Engineer, in starboard engine room.
J. M. Reeves, Assistant Engineer, in port engine room.
F. Loyn, Assistant Engineer, in charge of fire room.
H. N. Jenson, Naval Cadet, in charge after hydraulic pump room.
W. D. Leahy, Naval Cadet, in forward hydraulic pump room.
F. C. Dunglar, (acting) Assistant Engineer, in starboard engine room.
P. A. Lovering, Surgeon, in charge of hospital.
W. B. Grove, Assistant Surgeon, transportation of wounded.
S. R. Calhoun, Paymaster, with Surgeon, aid to wounded.
J. P. McIntyre, Chaplain, with Surgeon, aid to wounded.
J. A. Murphy, pay clerk, aid to wounded, in sixth compartment.
John Costello, boatswain, in central station.
A. S. Williams, gunner, in powder division.
M. F. H. Roberts, carpenter, in powder division.

Very respectfully,
C. E. CLARK,
Captain, U. S. Navy, commanding.
The Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Squadron.

SAMPSON'S BATTLE PLANS.

Copies of the Official Orders and Memoranda Issued by the Admiral Before the Engagement.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In addition to the reports of the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, the Navy Department to-day made public copies of several orders issued by Admiral Sampson before the engagement. The text of these orders is as follows:

Order of Battle.

U. S. Flagship New York, First-Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba, June 2, 1898.

The fleet off Santiago de Cuba will be organized during the operations against that port and the Spanish squadron as follows:

First Squadron—Under the personal command of the commander in chief: New York, Iowa, Oregon, New Orleans, Mayflower, Porter.

Second Squadron—Under command of Commodore Schley: Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, Marblehead, Vixen.

Vessels joining subsequently will be assigned by the commander in chief. The vessels will blockade Santiago de Cuba closely, keeping about six miles from the Morro in the daytime and closing in at night, the lighter vessels well in shore. The first squadron will blockade on the east side of the port and the second squadron on the west side. If the enemy tries to escape the ships must close in and engage as soon as possible, and endeavor to sink his vessels or force him to run ashore in the channel. It is not considered that the shore batteries are of sufficient power to do any material injury to battleships.

In smooth weather the vessels will coal on station. If withdrawn to coal elsewhere or for other duty, the blockading vessels on either side will cover the angle thus left vacant.

Memorandum No. 13.

U. S. Flagship New York, First-Rate,
Santiago de Cuba, June 7, 1898.

After careful consideration of the various schemes of maintaining an effective blockade of Santiago de Cuba at night, which have been advanced, I have decided upon the following, which will be maintained until further orders:

The weather permitting, three (3) picket launches detailed from the ships of the squadron each evening will occupy positions one mile from the Morro, one to the eastward, one to the westward, and one south of the harbor entrance. On a circle drawn with a radius of two miles from the Morro will be stationed three vessels—the Vixen to the westward from one-half mile to one mile from the shore; the Suwanee south of Morro, and the Dolphin to the eastward, between one-half mile and one mile from the shore. The remaining vessels will retain the positions already occupied, but they will take especial care to keep within a four-mile circle.

All vessels may turn their engines whenever desirable to keep them in readiness for immediate use, and while so doing may turn in a small circle, but without losing proper bearing or distance.

The signal for an enemy will be two (2) red lights fired in rapid succession. If the enemy is a torpedo boat these two red lights will be followed by a green light.

I again call attention to the absolute necessity of a close blockade of this port, especially at night and in bad weather. In the daytime, if clear, the distance shall not be greater than six miles. At night, or in thick weather, not more than four miles. The end to be attained justifies the risk of torpedo attack, and that risk must be taken. The escape of the Spanish vessels at this juncture would be a serious blow to our prestige, and to a speedy end to the war.

Attention is called to the provisional signals established by General Order No. 9.

Very respectfully, W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy,
Commander in Chief, United States Naval
Force, North Atlantic Station.

Memorandum No. 14.

U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba,
June 8, 1898.

During the dark hours of the night search lights will be used as follows:

The Iowa, the Oregon, and the Massachusetts will take turns of two hours each, from dark to 8 P. M. and from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M., &c., in keeping one search light directly on the harbor entrance, maintaining carefully during that time their blockading positions. Should a vessel's lights fail, the next in order will at once take up the duty.

The picket launch and vidette, stationed south of the Morro, will move to one side or the other sufficiently to get clear of the beam of light.

The vessels on each flank, the Brooklyn and the Texas on the western side, the New York and the New Orleans on the eastern side, will take two-hour turns in using one searchlight from time to time on the coast line, swinging it toward the Morro, but avoiding the illumination of the flanking videttes on the inside line. The light should never be turned off more than five minutes at a time. From time to time the horizon outside will be swept.

Attention is called to bad and careless handling of searchlights. Last night some of the lights were kept high in the air, and again were swept rapidly from side to side. Under such circumstances a searchlight is worse than useless. The beams must be directed to the horizon, and must be moved very steadily and slowly. Not less than three minutes should be employed in sweeping through an arc of 90 degrees.

The best way to discover a torpedo boat is by its smoke, and even then this will not be seen unless the light is very well handled. Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, Commander in
Chief U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic
Station.

Memorandum No. 17.

U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba,
June 11, 1898.

Sir: When on the blockade, vessels will, unless for some special temporary reason to the contrary, habitually head toward the land, instead of away from it.

Very respectfully,
W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,
Commander in Chief United States Naval
Force, North Atlantic Station.
The Commanding Officer,
U. S. S. ——

Memorandum No. 18.

U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba,
June 12, 1898.

Sir: While blockading the Spanish fleet in Santiago de Cuba, vessels will hereafter maintain a blockading distance of four miles during the daytime.

2. This distance will not be exceeded except by permission or under special circumstances.

Very respectfully,
W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,
Commander in Chief United States Naval
Force, North Atlantic Station.
The Commanding Officer,
U. S. S. ——

Memorandum No. 20.

U. S. Flagship New York, first rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba,
June 15, 1898.

Sir: The Commander in Chief desires again to call the attention of commanding officers to the positions occupied by the blockading fleet, especially during the daytime, and it is now directed that all ships keep within a distance of the entrance of Santiago of four miles, and this distance must not be exceeded.

2. If the vessel is coaling or is otherwise restricted in her movements, she must, nevertheless, keep within this distance.

3. If at any time the flagship makes a signal which is not visible to any vessel such vessel must at once approach the flagship or repeating vessel to a point where she can read the signals.

4. Disregard of the directions which have already been given on this head has led to endless confusion. Many times during the day the fleet is so scattered that it would be perfectly possible for the enemy to come out of the harbor and meet with very little opposition.

5. The Commander in Chief hopes that strict attention will be given this order.

Very respectfully, W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,
Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Forces,
North Atlantic Station.
The Commanding Officer,
U. S. S. ——

The report of Lieut. Commander Wainwright, who directed the movements of the Gloucester in the fight that resulted in the destruction of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers, has not been made public.

"BATTLE OF JULY 3."

That Is the Name Given the Naval Conflict Off Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A name has been found at last for the remarkable naval battle between the American and Spanish fleets that resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. The absence of a name has been felt in the clumsy attempts made in official reports to refer to the engagement. Lieut. Whittlesey of the Navigation Bureau has evolved a name that is likely to be formally adopted for the engagement. It is "The Battle of July Third."

He does this for the reason that some of the most famous battles that the world has known have been christened as of the date upon which they were fought. Thus "The Battle of July First" was attached to the famous naval engagement fought in midocean between Lord Howe's fleet on the one side and the combined French and Spanish fleets on the other, which resulted in the memorable victory for the British Navy.

Sale of the Scandia Completed.

Emil L. Boas, manager of the Hamburg-American Line in the United States, returned to the city yesterday from Washington, where he had gone to complete the sale to the Government of the company's steamer Scandia. The Scandia recently arrived at San Francisco from Port Arthur, where she landed 1,530 Russian soldiers and seventy officers from Odessa. Her inspection at San Francisco proved satisfactory to the Government, and she will be used by the Quartermaster's Department as a troop ship. Her capacity is 4,243 tons register, and she has a speed of 14 knots. The Scandia is a steel vessel built by the Vulcan Company at Stettin in 1889. She is 372 feet long, 43 feet beam, and 34 feet deep. Her engine is triple expansion, and she is driven by a single screw. She has nine watertight compartments.

Work at the Navy Yard.

The cruiser Panther left the dry dock in the navy yard yesterday, and the Buffalo was placed in Dry Dock No. 2. The cruiser Chicago will have a dock trial on or before Aug. 15. On board the cruiser Atlanta a gang of shipwrights are erecting a bridge athwartships, and a steel pilot house has been placed on the vessel overlooking the conning tower.

The Meriden Co.,
SILVERSMITHS,
208 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE.

B. Altman & Co.

Imported White Washable Chamois Gloves, 6 Button length, per pair, ... 58c

CASUALTIES AT SANTIAGO

List of Killed and Wounded in the Three Days' Fight Sent by Gen. Shafter.

CORRECT AS IT CAN BE MADE

In Many Cases Memoranda Were Written with a Pencil on Irregular Slips of Paper, Making Compilation Difficult.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The first full and authentic list of casualties of the battles before Santiago has reached the department in an official communication from Gen. Shafter to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, dated July 12. Gen. Shafter says he reports the names of killed, wounded and missing in action at El Caney and San Juan July 1, 2, and 3. The reports were submitted in such a way as to make their compilation very difficult. In many cases they were mere memoranda in lead pencil and on irregular slips and sheets of paper, the best obtainable at the time. Gen. Shafter says:

"It is thought this list is as near correct as it is possible to make it at this date. It may be subject to a few corrections, especially in regard to the missing of the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, many of whom have been accounted for before this, but no report received."

Gen. Lawton, commanding the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps, in his returns remarks:

"The General commanding this division having received two urgent calls to move the division to the assistance of the troops fighting in front of Santiago, assembled the division immediately after the firing ceased and marched it on the road toward Santiago without waiting to ascertain the loss of his own command or of the enemy, leaving a battalion of the Seventh Infantry on the field to bury the dead and carry off the wounded on both sides. Therefore, the delay in making this report. It may not be out of place to call attention to the peculiar character of this battle, it having been fought against an enemy fortified and intrenched within a compact town of stone and concrete houses, some with walls several feet thick and supported by a number of covered forts cut in solid stone, and the enemy continuing to resist until nearly every man was killed or wounded—a desperation apparently predetermined."

A recapitulation of casualties shows:

First Division.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Sixth Infantry—Killed, 4 officers, 13 enlisted men; wounded, 7 officers, 99 enlisted men; missing, none.

Sixteenth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 12 enlisted men; wounded, 4 officers, 103 enlisted men; missing, 17.

Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry—Killed, 13 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 59 enlisted men; missing, 43 enlisted men.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Second Infantry—Killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 4 officers, 48 enlisted men.

Tenth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 5 enlisted men; wounded, 5 officers, 36 enlisted men; missing, 3 enlisted men.

Twenty-first Infantry—Killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 32 enlisted men.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Ninth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 27 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man.

Thirteenth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers, 16 enlisted men; wounded, 5 officers, 85 enlisted men.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers, 10 enlisted men; wounded, 6 officers, 69 enlisted men; missing, 6 enlisted men.

Second Division.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Eighth Infantry—Killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 44 enlisted men.

Twenty-second Infantry—Killed, 5 enlisted men; wounded, 4 officers, 29 enlisted men.

Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 4 enlisted men; wounded, 3 officers, 87 enlisted men.

SECOND BRIGADE.

First Infantry—None.

Fourth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 7 enlisted men; wounded, 2 officers, 31 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 7 enlisted men; wounded, 3 officers, 24 enlisted men.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Twelfth Infantry—Killed, 8 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 30 enlisted men.

Seventh Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 32 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 92 enlisted men.

Seventeenth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 5 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 26 enlisted men.

Cavalry Division.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Third Cavalry—Killed, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 6 officers, 45 enlisted men; missing, 3 enlisted men.

Sixth Cavalry—Killed, 4 enlisted men; wounded, 4 officers, 51 enlisted men.

Ninth Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 2 officers, 17 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man.

SECOND BRIGADE.

First Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer, 12 enlisted men; wounded, 47 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man.

First United States Volunteer Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer, 14 enlisted men; wounded, 5 officers, 71 enlisted men; missing, 2 enlisted men.

Tenth Cavalry—Killed, 2 officers, 4 enlisted men; wounded, 8 officers, 61 enlisted men; missing, 5 enlisted men.

LIGHT ARTILLERY BATTALION.

Light Battery E, First Artillery—None.

Light Battery K, First Artillery—Killed, 1 enlisted man.

Light Battery A, Second Artillery—Killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 6 enlisted men.

Light Battery F, Second Artillery—Wounded, 1 officer, 2 enlisted men.

Detachment Signal Corps—Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 enlisted man.

INDEPENDENT BRIGADE.

Third Infantry—Killed, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 15 enlisted men.

Twentieth Infantry—Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 2 officers, 11 enlisted men.

Total.

Killed, 21 officers, 205 enlisted men; wounded, 77 officers, 1,197 enlisted men; missing, 84 enlisted men.

NAMES OF DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The complete list of names of the dead and wounded is as follows:

Killed.

Col. C. A. Witsoff, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division.

Wounded.

Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, commanding First Brigade, First Division.

A. C. Munoz, volunteer aid, First Division.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergt. C. Mayer.

ENLISTED MEN—Privates T. R. Ryan, W. D. Demster, J. A. Lytton, J. Clusser, J. Stahlman.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Major J. H. Smith, Capts. W. J. Turner and C. W. Rowell, Second Lieut. B. H. Wells.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. R. C. Buell, W. E. Hayes, and J. T. Duffy; Corps. Samuel Haster, L. Damm, J. B. Houston, J. Zietk J. Buff, T. Comry, J. A. Bingham, L. Clason, A. Wray, L. M. Seipes, W. Daiss, J. Hartman, and A. Bauman.

ENLISTED MEN—Jacob Kuhlen, Ole J. Jensen, N. B. Arnett, J. Bomdrine, A. Briedenback, C. C. Eggleston, J. L. Willis, L. Ives, George Plance, E. E. Gayon, C. T. Vaughn, J. O'Connor, C. Rice, A. L. Welbur, F. Hamilton, J. Crejcil, Thomas Newcock, Harman Johnson, John Roulben, W. L. Escher, L. Lytell, P. B. Brittain, J. Mooney, J. J. Casgriff, J. M. Griffith, T. Kyle, J. Strother, Einstein, Keyser, B. Drum, J. Drum, N. Craig.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Killed.

ENLISTED MEN—John E. Warren, Henry Bertram, Frank E. Hoppe.

Wounded.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Corp. William Dolme.

ENLISTED MEN—Joseph Jendra, Joseph [illegible] Miskowitz, James Russell, George W. Martin, William Murcheson, Otto Schere, Charles Eastburg, Emil Schellmann, Anton Geneinder, William Foster, George Bruly, Levi Austinson, Louis Galours, John McDonald.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER—Second Lieut. J. J. Bernard.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergt. Kerby, —— Walters, (musician.)

ENLISTED MEN—N. H. Kelly, —— Hassfield, Nels Andersen, —— Grabe, —— Van Valkenburg.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—First Lieut. William C. Neary, Second Lieut. J. H. Hughes.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergt. N. Johnson, Corps. J. F. Murphy, D. F. Weedon, and J. Buckley.

ENLISTED MEN.—J. H. Mose, C. E. Black, N. H. Kelly, P. Bruschel, (musician;) D. Scharahel, J. E. Rafferty, J. Muller, W. A. Bremner, Bert Smith, H. Houseman, H. Bachrach, A. Aust, Thomas Sherry, C. F. Fleckinger, P. Bergman, O. Hornlein, L. Dobineer, (musician;) J. Dobrasky, A. Krummel, Berton Parker, Mike O'Donnell, R. M. Callanan, J. J. Martin, J. Hartnett, J. W. Blacks, William McMahon, E. E. Follett, and T. P. Hicks.

Missing.

ENLISTED MAN—Adolph Muller.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS—Capt. A. M. Wetherill, First Lieut. J. G. Ord, Second Lieut. R. S. Turman, Second Lieut. E. N. Benchley.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Corps. R. Wallace, J. McConville, John J. Devan; Sergt. P. Leonard.

ENLISTED MEN—Frank Griffin, Alexander Werner, William Egan, Theodore Brown, Clare Miller, David Butler, James Mullen, J. F. W. Henderson, Edward Neal, musician.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Capts. G. B. Walker, Z. W. Torrey; Second Lieuts. L. H. Gross, C. N. Purdy, W. H. Simons, John Robertson; Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. H. H. Beldon, Thomas Farrell, J. J. Gardue, Frank Abel, C. Deiff, J. W. Irons, Tobias Wunder, James Deckar; Corps. Dennis Guiney, Frank Chezanski, James McClure, O. Caulitas, D. Ockended, F. Christian, C. F. Meyer, D. C. Lytle, F. Stranger, John Shephard, William Murphy.

ENLISTED MEN—Daniel Ausmus, William Braithwaite, William Harmes, R. A. Montague, Christopher Lanwick, William Schamm, Joseph Sullivan, John B. West, Henry Schielhultz, J. Bledsoe, R. Conrey, M. Conway, D. Gray, J. Hunning Lake, M. J. Long, J. Turney, J. Hughes, W. Apitz, O. D. Beiler, C. A. Bell, Charles Franklin, Clem Greenfield, W. J. Hedd, Edward Klug, John Mayer, W. Munson, S. S. Shelats, G. B. Alger, Dill Begley, Ernest Bodecker, A. A. Beal, Porter Dryden, W. J. Feltz, Alom Gibson, W. L. Huston, W. Myers, D. B. Patrick, D. W. Fagin, L. Begley, R. H. Breeze, Jeremiah Flynn, A. C. Gordy, Thomas Walters, Jefferson Gump, L. A. Converse, Mont Manning, Charles G. Horn, Charles Coisler, H. C. Kirme, William Miller, L. Bradford, D. F. Carter, Daniel Dempsey, V. C. Ervin, A. Gernn, F. Markley, E. Nichols, Thomas Young, L. Martin, H. Nicolas, R. Addison, J. C. Brennan, Edward Ecks, E. E. Horsley, James Best, W. C. Buck, Thomas Duggan, John Hall, James McKenna, E. Ripeberger, M. Walsh, Pearl Smith, C. W. F. Pemberton, Joseph Stasionsky.

ARTIFICERS—C. Gerard, Charles Eilker.

WAGONER—J. E. Nelson.

MUSICIANS—J. H. Dougherty, Ralph Howard, George McClue.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER—Second Lieut. F. A. Wansboro.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergt. J. W. Jones, Corps. P. J. Shea, J. N. Hunt, R. N. Smith, Daniel Conway, V. S. Austin, and Fred Riney.

ENLISTED MEN—Henry Clark, Henry C. Crocker, John R. O'Dowd, Leo Carson, F. W. Dwyer, R. A. Jones, A. H. Gray, —— McGrath, W. H. Bahlock, Francis Huling, E. S. White, Con Crowley, Daniel Maher, R. B. Davis, John Shevlin, John Clary, James Maguire, J. Dermody, J. W. Long, S. J. Ryan, and George Shields.

Missing.

ENLISTED MAN—C. F. Hunt.

Wounded.

OFFICER—Second Lieut. H. A. Lafferty.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. R. O. Samuels and George Rapp, Corporals John Broadfoot, Charles A. Ayer, George Smith, William Macfarlane, R. H. Smith, J. H. Dunn, J. T. Stache, William F. Burke, Martin Madden, A. W. Kibler, John Ratlenun, G. B. Bartholomew, T. J. Fairfax, George Dantshoff, Fitzhigh Bernard, Oke Groty, and A. R. Lewis.

ENLISTED MEN—F. H. West, (band,) F. Halcomb, (band,) R. H. Bayley, Henry Clark, Henry C. Croker, Charles Henderson, Norman Torway, Daniel Mahoney, N. S. Moore, John McMillan, John R. O'Dowd, William J. Rogan, J. H. Brown, Julius Rienke, Joseph Stevens, Michael Hart, Archie McKay, Harry Mitchell, Frank Bay, Robert Klahibon, Alwah G. Stewart, William Burleson, John Lyons, John J. Buchter, Charles Fuchs, Arthur F. Diergen, Fred Johnke, William McMahon, Ray L. Fernold, Ernst Gerber, John Corcoran, John B. Antenanet, A. J. Arnett, M. H. Bowry, C. C. Cassidy, Daniel Connelly, Martin Crowley, Lewis Jacobsen, —— Kennigan, W. W. Leimbach, —— O'Connor, John Sheekan, H. E. Weatherby, August Sandburg, Fred Tinanus, William P. Kamilhis, Louis F. Steen, J. F. Mack, Peter Manion, Charles Spallen, Asken Head, Hyman Vean, Bent Riverman, R. S. McDonnell, Niels Christensen, John Klecki, A. R. Murphin, W. S. McIntyre, Ohio Rose, Carl Talbret, Thomas Kelly, J. B. Jackson, —— Kerryter, (musician,) William H. Kimball, Homer Keil, Pramer Long, James Greely, Francis Groty, William McGuire, Ed Becker, Frank Savalance, E. W. Houston, N. Usler, John Kraus, John Gaunard, William Killiakenwick, A. T. McAllister, J. O. Hensley, G. H. Copeland, J. H. Larson, G. W. Meridith.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Artificer Charles Foley, Corp. Charles Myers.

ENLISTED MEN—Joseph Spade, John Pozzur, Patrick Roach, Charles M. Meade (musician.)

Wounded.

OFFICER—First Lieut. J. R. Seyburn.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. James Donohue, George W. Leggett, William Neber, Marcus Marr, John Zimmerman, Corps. John T. Dunn, Thomas A. Grant, Thomas King, Daniel McIntosh, James Wilson, Ernst Hagedorn, John Martin, William Keetel, William E. Laster, William F. Vollmer.

ENLISTED MEN.—Max Muller, (band,) George W. Cook, William Glynn, John Miller, Henry R. O'Malley, John Rogers, William Sellman, Frank McDonald, Gregory Mullen, William Asche, John A. Baranewski, Patrick McGrath, Patrick Canning, William Boeck, James Hanna, William F. Westelhut, William D. Piety, James Donnelly, John Graham, John A. Patterson, Peter O'Connor, (artificer,) Patrick Roach, Henry Britt, John Griffen, Henry C. Lichten, John McVey, Rudolph Rehman, Henry G. Santen, Charles F. Ross, Charles Taylor.

EIGHTH INFANTRY—HOSPITAL CORPS

Wounded.

ENLISTED MAN—Thomas Griffin.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS—Second Lieut. L. H. Lewis.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Corps. John Joyce and James F. O'Reilly.

ENLISTED MEN—William Walker, Thomas Longway.

Wounded.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. John W. Latimore and Patrick Welch; Corps. Clarence Adams, Edward Garman, Oscar Winter, and Albert Gardner.

ENLISTED MEN—Lewis Canfield, Charles L. Henry, John T. Leary, Arthur McAllister, Nelson E. Tryon, Fred J. Dimford, James J. Quirk, Philip Schwerhorn, Jeff D. Miller, Walter Weichert, Henry W. Connover, Francis Craig, George Fargo, Louis Kalber, Fred Grim, David Smith, Frank Colliton, Christian Weaver, William Barber, and Thomas Ryan.

Missing.

ENLISTED MAN—Deforest Spicer.

TENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS—Capt. John Dunn.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Corp. J. W. McCartney.

ENLISTED MEN—H. E. Lyman, Walter Austin, L. K. Godfrey, Felix McClearie.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Majors R. I. Eskridge and S. H. Lincoln, Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, First Lieut. Carl Koops, Second Lieut. W. C. Saville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. W. E. Parker, Hans Villumsen, J. L. Ryan; Corps. W. H. King, A. J. Brigance, Denis Warfle, D. J. Taylor.

ENLISTED MEN—H. Ott, Clarence Reed, D. M. Yoakley, E. E. Collier, C. A. Wilson, S. H. Rawlins, John Meyer, George Galvin, Jones Galvin, George Feldon, Phill Jaussi, J. T. Hyder, H. J. Turner, D. Thompson, F. Wilson, J. H. Roemer, George Ford, R. A. Gooch, C. B. Henderson, W. E. Reynolds, Patrick Walker, W. C. Cox, W. F. Simpson, J. J. Rogers, A. B. Swift, John Welton, Thomas Costellon, E. S. Bains, George P. Douglass, C. O. Bunner, musician; A. Hoffman.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—First Sergt. Raimond Miller, Sergts. Silas Willon, John Dahl, W. A. Park.

ENLISTED MEN—— Bratten, —— Leahr, —— Gleaning, —— Scott.

Wounded.

OFFICER—Second Lieut. W. E. Dove.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergt. Daniel Arundel; Corps. —— Perry, A. M. Allen, Louis Behls.

ENLISTED MEN—John Taylor, Henry E. Smith, —— James, —— Johnson, —— Tiernmer, Orrin B. Hatch, —— Little, —— Grothe, Augent Wilmer, Daniel Mulkey, (artificer,) John Cate, Rufus Sigher, John Minturn, —— Gideon, —— Cockerill, William P. Moore, "Barney" Redmond, —— Moore, —— Schendelmayer, —— Baumgartel, —— Hopkins, D. S. Kelly, John P. Nape, Gilbert Syvian, Joseph Whitman, —— Palmer.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS.—Capt. James Fornance, Second Lieut. William A. Sater.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Corp. Paul Reillitur.

ENLISTED MEN.—Wright, Rote, Showater, Conselyen, Redinger, Arms, Kiernan, Casey, McIlwain, Dowling, Wild, Soungan, Callery, Doran, Wagoner, Wood.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.—Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, Major P. H. Ellis, Capts. J. B. Guthrie, J. B. Cavenaugh, First Lieut. A. B. Scott.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sergts. Buckaten, Hennessey, Dineen, Walsh, Peck, Kline, Murray, Bollson, Dolan, McMaine; Corps. Grogan, Long, Siznug, Patgens, Craddock, Derr, Knowles, Gilbert, Keelenberg, Cape, Devlin.

ENLISTED MEN.—Russell, Muller, Deckers, Keen, Weeshans, Middleton, Johnson, Braham, Burgess, Swift, Markham, Morton, Kelly, Sullivan, Loser, Butler, Elwers, Kerr, Rogers, Dailey, Hollaran, Davis, Lane, Fitzgerald, Hanson, Massey, Griffin, Proud, O'Brien, Wagner, Hood, Rothert, Smith, Byrne, Emery, Ryan, Kinsler, McKetchum, McQuinney, Russ, Salender, Thorp, Woods, Ball, Bleser, Bratton, Coski, Evans, Lake, Sohner, Lakes, Winter, Peterson, Beankenship, Olkin, Sergen, Strickler, Kirkland. Musicians—Finch, Gezay, Davitt, Welburn, Ferrell. Recruit Harper.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS—Capt. T. W. Morrison, Lieut. Leon G. Andres.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Corps. Robert Kane, Charles Bernhardt; First Sergts. Michael O'Brien, Joseph M. Haag.

ENLISTED MEN—Henry Baily, Stapleford, Axel Christiansen, Richard T. Lewis, Robert Colling, Ward, Stone.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Capts. W. C. McFarland, F. C. Woodbury, William Lassiter, Second Lieut. Lewis L. Sorley.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Quartermaster Sergt. John Paegelaw, Sergts. John Fardy, William Plesier, Patrick Breen, Joseph Russett, Edward Sauer, Peter Carr, Rheinold Snive, O'Flaherty, William Graff, Benjamin F. Harbeson, Ogle, Conklin, Corps. Julius Fleming, Jeremiah Butler, Joseph F. Pranke, Andrew Kretchmer, Harvey Hone, Theodore Kabocinski, Seaborg, Ochs, West, Theodore Paul, Frank Jeffords, George Reardon, Edgar McClarey.

ENLISTED MEN.—Frederick Zeitz, Ben Labude, Homer Lyons, Frank L. Clark, Michael Fitzgerald, Clarence Leedy, John Denning, Thonald Larson, Fay, Krause, Miller, Ninetly, Barty, Orcutt, Henry Albrecht, Robert Allen, John Burns, Edward Drechlar, George B. Hess, William J. C. Horstman, Frederick Muenzing, William Smith, Thomas Toomey, Coles, Smythe, Creek, Smith, Holley, Higgins, Hamilton, Williams, Bananfant, Bartelene, Krause, Anderson, Minkee, Enterman, Hendricks, Scroggins, Besch, Raymond, Post, Simpson, Manor, Thurman, Kline, Ross, Lenckle, Ditty, Temert, John Deaney, White, Pelsen, Gruner, Ernest Bergen, Holdman, Patrick McDonnell, Orie T. Dunlap, Albert H. Philip, William Cameron, Edgar Shaffner, Walter Kinsel, William H. Harrison, Jules Grothendick, Gregory Nolan, James Madison, James G. Sloan, Joseph Darley, Richard Conroy, Joseph Biley, Theodore Kling, Allen Martin, Austin, Koch, Misner, Schroeder.

Missing.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—Corp. Fred Kaufiin.

ENLISTED MEN—Rumbold, Simmons, Graham, W. Donaldson, Peter Kramer, Berkely, James H. Dalbey, Graves, Hawk, Sallsman, Hoag, Smallwood, Morse, Sadder Corby.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER—First Lieut. W. M. Dickinson.

ENLISTED MEN—Walter Brown, William P. Fusom, Christian Hils, John Grey, Leonard Weber.

Wounded.

OFFICER—Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. Philip Henderson, —— O'Rourke, John Dixon, Corp. Charles B. Daniell.

ENLISTED MEN—Richmond, G. W. Dildine, John Daun, John McBride, Bay, Beyer, Brookins, Bang, Danielson, Kelly, Large, Martin, Joseph Neher, Fred Sprague, James Clark, William H. Mattice, William Klanskop, Joseph Ball, (artificer,) Herman Kapper, O. H. Tonsey, Jacob Merser, August Bahn.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Capts. John B. Rodman, Henry B. Moon.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergeant, Walter Beltz; Corporals, Arthur Rowe, Oliver E. McConnell.

ENLISTED MEN—Linton E. Mathews, John Doherty, William Prather, James Curran, William D. Check, James Irving, Edward W. Wonderly, George Fallan, Morris C. Fisher.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Killed.

ENLISTED MEN—James Arthur, (Hospital Corps attached to the Twenty-first Infantry,) William Davis, Fred Weisheit, E. Plande, B. F. Boling, A. Tompkinson, Robert McClatchy.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Second Lieut. F. R. Meade.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. William Moore, Julius Shultz, Thomas Maher; Corps. C. Winkler and Daniel Shields.

ENLISTED MEN—E. Carey, William Carton, C. A. Dehlberg, Otto Derr, R. Yensen, M. O'Mealy, H. Seymour, R. S. Spann, Harry V. Holcombe, C. W. Brownell, F. Ryan, William Ritter, F. A. Berlage, Patrick McLaughlin, G. H. Reaggies, W. W. Smith, John Bonner, Joseph Murphy, Thomas Reed, Jonas Hansen, Thomas McDonald, August Blums, Joseph May, J. C. Wilber, Charles Roth, Guy G. Gangler, and Musician W. H. Churchill.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER—Corporal William L. Forrester.

ENLISTED MEN—Gustav V. Shutter, J. W. Bampton, Michael Sliney, Samuel Bennett.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, Capt. Frank B. Jones, First Lieut. George J. Godfrey, Second Lieut. William H. Wassell.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergeant Henry Ganz. Corporals: Lawrence Graking, Harry E. Newman.

ENLISTED MEN.—R. H. F. Ellingham, William Mendel, Henry J. Pohl, Michael Sheehy, Charles A. Pound, Gottfried Wenck, David Olsen, (musician;) Frank Kohlert, John H. Gostness, Joseph Schmitt, Michael Werner, J. C. F. Hill, Charles M. Hall, James Connagham, George Hover, Lyndall O. Jamison, Frank W. Nelson, George Winters, Fred W. Lynch, Albert Field, Albert B. Shock, Peter Johnson, Leonard Kupfer, Richard Shephard, James Harris, Michael L. Donehoe.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS—Second Lieuts. John A. Gurney and J. N. Augustin, Jr.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. Frank Banks, John H. Williams; Corps. R. W. Roberts, J. S. Moss, John Robinson, John R. Miller.

ENLISTED MEN—Richard H. Bissell, Aleck Tuttle, Thomas Lidell, George A. Brown, Gus Hudson.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Lieut. Col. E. H. Liscum, First Lieut. and Quartermaster Albert Laws, Capt. A. C. Ducat, First Lieut. H. G. Lyon, Capt. J. J. Brereton, First Lieut. James E. Brett.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. Mack Stanfield, M. H. Ellis, Stephen Starr, Rufus Ellioot, A. Brown; Corps. William Tate, Jug W. Hall, Andrew Padgett, James Grimes, George D. Powell, Pat Keyer, George Porter, David Holden, James Ross, L. W. Washington, A. Hagen, John H. Dudley.

ENLISTED MEN.—Samuel Bridgewater, Pearl Boomseller, Harry Miller, Frank M. Hill, Charles F. Pope, George Baylor, Loney Moore, Benjamin Frazier, William Howard, John C. Zellars, Alex Morrow, Augustin Snoden, Thomas Davis, William Clark, Pierce G. Clinton, Benjamin J. Hardman, Richard Henderson, H. C. Newman, Albert Riddle, Thomas Swift, Winter Washington, Samuel Miller, Henry Butler, Joseph Butcher, James Davis, William Dene, A. L. Hummins, F. I. Williams, Pearl Jones, Charles H. Baker, C. F. Clay, R. M. Cleman, Eugene Crowder, Charles Hanes, P. H. Hammond, Gey F. Hilton, Jug S. Newman, Jug Rhedbor, James Pierce, William Taylor, Samuel Twover, John Lemax, George H. Hazzard, Henry A. Conaway, William Willis, Thomas Fitch, William A. Houston, Kirby Reed, Mason Robinson, William Johnson.

MUSICIAN.—Frank Hellems.

Missing.

Corp. Aaron Black.

ENLISTED MEN.—J. W. Wilson, Albert Causey, William G. Hutton, Charles E. Johnson, Edward G. Prather.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER.—Second Lieut. H. L. McCorkle.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—Corp. Cousins.

ENLISTED MEN.—French Paine, Steele, Carol, Phelps, Leftwice, Strother.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.—Lieut. J. M. Murdoch, Capt. E. A. Edwards, Second Lieut. H. L. Kinnison.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sergts. H. Richards, A. Coleman.

ENLISTED MEN.—W. H. Clarke, A. Brown, R. Goodwin, J. H. Johnson, J. N. Harley, J. H. Boyd, A. Dansy, J. Sadler, E. Swarn, D. Gilman, E. Johnson, (musician;) H. Gilbert, J. Beve, J. O. Hunt, D. Buckle, A. Daniels, B. Danghlehan, H. Brightnell, G. L. Cooke, J. Thomas, E. J. Slaten, E. James.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed.

OFFICER.—First Lieut. Charles H. Field.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER—Corp. George A. Brooks.

ENLISTED MEN.—Arthur H. Packard, George E. Richmond, Frank E. Moody.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.—Capt. W. D. Warrener, Second Lieuts. D. J. Meynahan, Oscar D. Hapgood.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Corps. Ruel H. Caite, Edmond Dayniaur, Anatole Ougas, Frederick Slate, Betto A. Bristo, Thomas Breslin, David A. Detour, Fred A. Hastings, James A. Nolan, Leroy M. Willard, Halbert V. Morse, Henry Kent, Leonard B. Richardson, Ward Lathrop, Charles Hoadley, Fred A. Simmons.

ENLISTED MEN.—Charles H. Ashley, James F. Ferneri, John H. Malone, Howard S. Meyrick, Christopher J. Riordan, Alfred E. Rose, Patrick J. Bresnan, Ernest P. Marble, Robert A. Ross, Frank E. Moody, Frank H. Barde, (wagoner;) Ralph A. Barkman, (wagoner;) Henry E. Arid, (artificer;) George E. Blackener, Edward M. Cornell, George H. De Revere, Joseph M. Lane, Frederick C. Schiller, Alfred A. Thiele, (wagoner;) Arthur L. Carey, Wallace Paradise, and John Walsh.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Corps. G. L. Maren, C. F. F. Cushing.

ENLISTED MEN William Prague, Shinaer, F. W. Booth, Dacker, Scofield, J. Booth, C. Brown, M. Daly, C. D. Holland, Reuben Ross, Artificer C. Deutchberger.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Second Lieut. William E. Trull, Jr.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Quartermaster Sergt. Long, Sergts. McDermott, C. W. Cutting, and J. J. Mara, Corps. William Humbert, R. S. McNab, H. Scheid, Sutton, Ahern, and L. W. Carlile.

ENLISTED MEN—F. Shaw, C. W. Goodman, H. P. Richardson, H. W. Zitrick, J. E. Kellen, S. E. Dixon, W. B. Clarke, Jeffrey, George M. Hurly, E. D. Hall, J. H. Miller, C. J. Weeks, L. Westerberg, J. K. Brown, J. Dunwody, Kuhville, McClelland, Euster, J. P. Peirce, Schaller, L. G. Eiseman, G. F. Featherstone, E. B. Hall, J. G. Pohalski, F. Herbank, J. E. Mercer, Sam McIntyre, Sinclair H. Kirby, Scheindler, Nichols, Roth, Nemeyer, R. E. Gannon, H. J. Holscamp, J. A. Madden, A. B. Conger, J. Carroll, M. Barrett, J. Murphy, L. J. Donnelly, J. McGuchan, B. B. Mills, E. R. Potter, William B. Sheppard, H. S. Watson, and L. B. Youngs; Musician F. J. Walters, Artificer Andre.

Missing.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Quartermaster Sergt. P. Palpro, Sergts. W. M. Merriam, Macspitzel, Standeman, Corp. W. D. Steile, Jr.

ENLISTED MEN—Murtaugh, A. W. Smith, J. H. Quigg, G. M. Wood, F. B. Denham, F. F. Fitzgerald, J. B. Olmstead, William Patterson, W. S. Valentine, C. Brown, W. J. Brown, F. Dubarry, Lenz, Chelmarde, Kennedy, C. E. Wood, Ellis, Flint, Sullivan, Bernitt, Rowlandson, Bergstone, Gaffney, Marth, Stamm, Schoeneman, Greene, Gass, Taylor, McDonald, P. Muchen, Ed. Smith, William E. Burns, T. Case, T. G. Dunning, H. W. Gardner, B. H. Rulon. Artificer, H. A. Selyman.

FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Killed.

OFFICER.—Major A. G. Forso.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sergts. Henry Anderson, Michael McGarleton, William Smith, Jacob Tobin, Hundertmark, Charles Karsten, Augustus B. Long; Corps. William A. Prixton, Frederick Landmark, Warren E. Ellis, Frank Morgan.

ENLISTED MEN—Edward E. Delbridge, Charles D. Jacob, Jr., Edward Frolkey, Adam Lund (?,) Roland L. Linder, McIvin Ray, Harold W. Ladley, Charles E. Gallup, Alexander W. Mallen, Hugh A. Douglass, Jacob D. Holkstra, John Bickford, August Gripenstroh, (blacksmith;) George B. Gington, Henry Foster, John J. McShea, Edgar B. Jacobs, John T. Hill, James Roz Porka, Elijah Walls, and William L. Cooper.

Missing.

ENLISTED MAN—Rudolph Deleon.

Wounded.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. Francis Robirson, Michael H. Garry, William Britton, and Ernest Bender; Corps. James Ritchie and Clarence Gerber.

ENLISTED MEN—Louis Bertschin, Martin L. Robinson, David Ruhe, Frank B. Witel, Charles F. Swartz, William E. Allen, Lee Rogers, Riely G. McCullough, Ralph E. Baker, Gideon O. Dolmaye, John J. Watson, (saddler,) Robert L. Conrad, James Barber, Charles M. James, Edmond C. Joergenson, William A. Janze, Roy L. Pierce, George Reubelt, Hubert C. Townsend, Clarence Gerber, Rufus Carpenter, (farrier,) Patrick C. Levy.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Killed.

ENLISTED MEN.—W. C. Rolls, Dan D. Corley, Trumpeter Thomas Poole.

Missing.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—Sergt. J. S. Ball.

ENLISTED MEN.—L. Freeman, B. H. Organ.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.—Major H. W. Wessels, Jr.; First Lieuts. Arthur Thayer, A. S. Merillat, Capt. George A. Dodd, O. B. Meyer, George K. Hunter, Sergts. J. B. Andrews, J. T. Murphy, C. A. Severe, William H. Reese, H. Schlegel, Philip W. Lanny.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Corps. W. W. Biggers, W. A. Armstrong, P. Ward, V. D. Horton.

ENLISTED MEN—C. E. Phelps (band,) J. McDonald, R. Hauser, J. L. Finpack, D. Eagan, A. W. Fairbrother, J. W. Team, J. P. Urtill, A. J. Anderson, R. W. Lester, William McComb, J. E. Nolan, William McNeil, H. Wade, John Leary (wagoner,) A. Lucia (recruit,) J. Keogh, G. Pearlstein, M. Althouse, George Horn, Jr., J. Polster, H. R. Elliott, H. A. Mitchell, E. Swoler, Thomas W. Stryder, C. M. Martin, R. Moleyneaux, Edward Bonner, Joseph A. Golden (trumpeter,) Charles F. Case, A. Flagal, Thomas P. Gordon, Charles Molin, Charles G. Scanlon, and William A. Wield.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Killed.

M. T. (?) Perkins, (wagoner;) James L. Langley, saddler; E. Rosa, and Musician Charles Schott.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Lieut. Col. H. Carroll, Capts. J. (?) B. Kerr, A. P. Blockson, Second Lieut. W. G. Short.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. J. Fett, E. W. Suddarth, Charles Hendermart, L. Anderson, Charles Voight; Corps. Philip Tansky, Thomas Lewis, M. Mayer, S. Peterson.

ENLISTED MEN—E. Belger, O. Grosse, G. M. Mann, F. Womgarth, J. F. Davison, J. C. Smith, W. Gattin, J. E. McCarthy, H. J. Taylor, Charles W. Hamlin, L. J. Formey, S. Guard, B. A. W. Allen, R. Kronstat, E. A. Koelbe, J. Marks, J. Gustaffson, (wagoner,) A. Barton, J. H. Meyer, J. W. Blanchard, Chas. H. Mollay, P. Johnson (?), J. Wright, H. J. Larson, W. B. Wray, S. H. Arnold, (musician,) H. Muller, J. A. Howell, M. T. Carle, R. Pander, W. Rutter, E. Hunt, H. Garrison, W. Miller, G. E. Lina, J. E. Fochet, J. M. Hammond, H. Hill, W. L. Murphy, (musician,) A. Runyon, R. Ennans.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS.—Lieut. Col. J. M. Hamilton, Acting Assistant Surgeon Danforth.

ENLISTED MEN.—L. Fort, J. Johnson.

Missing.

Corp. P. Cruse.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.—Capt. C. W. Laylor, First Lieut. W. S. Wood.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Quartermaster Sergeant Thomas B. Craig, Sergts. H. F. Walls, A. Moore; Corps. J. Mason, A. Ervine, H. Ervine, J. Feile, A. Wilson, B. H. Bullock, W. Turner, E. D. Nelson, W. Prince, E. Davis, E. Cuppen, E. Gandy, E. Warren, E. Henry.

TENTH CAVALRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS.—First Lieuts. W. E. Shipp, William H. Smith.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sergt. Smith Johnson, Corps. William F. Johnson, J. G. Mitchell.

ENLISTED MEN.—John H. Smith, Dodson, W. H. Slaughter, Nathan Wygatt, (trumpeter;) William A. Cooper, Benjamin Franklin, Wiley Hipsher, Richard James, Robert E. Lee, Daniel Blue, Luther D. Gould, William H. Brown, John Primrose, William Gregory, Peter Saunders.

Missing.

ENLISTED MEN—George Berry, William Jackson, George Stowall, John F. Chirm.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.—Second Lieuts. F. R. McCoy, H. O. Willard, Harry C. Whitehead, F. A. Roberts; Major F. J. Wint; First Lieuts. M. H. Barnum, E. B. Anderson, Capt. John Bigelow, Jr.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sergts. Adam Haster, Edward Lane, Walker Johnson, George Dyalls, John J. Taylor, William Pague, Amos Ethston, Frank Rankin, E. J. Washington, Robert Melbrown, N. G. Gunter(?); Corps. Allen Jones, Marcellus Wright.

ENLISTED MEN.—John Embucks, (saddler;) John Brown, William Matthews, Lewis Marshall, Benjamin F. Gaskins, Frank Ridgeley, Benjamin F. Tyler, Willis Hatcher, J. H. Campbell, Fred Shockley, Wade Bledsoe, William Tyler, Henry Fearn, Harry D. Sturgis, Sprague Simms, (trumpeter;) James F. Taylor, George Stowell, Lewis L. Anderson, (blacksmith;) Henry McCormick, Gilmore Grimes, Hilly Brown, Charles Robertson, (blacksmith;) Isone Taylor, John Watson, George Jackson, Charles Arthur, John Brooks, Joseph Williams, Samuel T. Miner, John Arnold, Charles Hopkins, Bennett, Thornton Berkley, Wesley Hardy, Wesley Jones, Huston Riddell, John F. Chirm, John E. Warren.

FIRST U. S. VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS—Capt. W. O. O'Neil; First Lieuts. Fred Champlin, Lewis Reynolds, James Boyle and C. B. Perry.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. H. H. Haywood, Miley Hendricks, and William Santz; Corpl. J. K. Hall.

ENLISTED MEN—John Swetman, O. Norton, Dave Logne, Roy V. Cashius, Henry C. Greene, John F. Robinson.

Missing.

D. Cussin and James Cork, (trumpeters.)

Wounded.

OFFICERS—First Lieut. Joseph A. Carr, Cadet Lieut. Haskell, Second Lieuts. David J. Leahy and H. K. Devereaux, First Lieut. R. C. Day.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. W. W. Greenwood, James Greenly, Stephen Pate, Dan Hughes, Jerry Lee, Fred C. Wesley, Timothy Breen, Fred C. Myers, Henry H. Haywood, Walter Cash, John G. Adams, —. Cosby, Kinne D. Robinson, —. Deovir, William G. Simmons, Joe G. Kline, W. W. Carpenter, D. M. Bell, W. R. Reber, —. Rickets, Corps. Harry White, Henry Meagher, Henry H. Wynkoop, John Mullen, James Dean, Edwin C. Waller, M. Powers, W. Freeman, Sam Goldberg, A. F. Perry, D. G. Davis, J. J. Rogers, J. W. Davis, George Seaver.

ENLISTED MEN—H. J. Wallor, C. B. Jackson, Edward O'Brien, Fred. W. Bugber, Stanley Hollister, Murphy, Hen Smith, Hammer, Starr M. Wetmore (trumpeter), William Bailey, Warren E. Crocket, Thos. M. Holmes, Edward Johnson, F. W. Miller, R. L. McMillan, G. W. Detamore, John P. Hall, Otto Mauger, C. E. McKinley, J. W. McGregor, H. M. Gibbs, J. G. Winter, R. V. Clark, Winslow Clark, Louis Geoer (?), Alvin C. Ash, John McSperran, Mason Mitchell, A. E. Scobey, F. R. McDonald (trumpeter), G. R. Eugart, Dick Oskison, O. E. Parker, B. V. Thompson, Dave Warford.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER—Sergt. Gregory.

ENLISTED MEN—A. B. Underwood, Victor Helm, (artificer,) —— McCarthy.

Wounded.

OFFICER—Capt. C. D. Parkhurst.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergt. George C. Henry, C. Veith, N. E. Comfort, Corp. H. A. Keene.

ENLISTED MEN—T. R. Massa, C. McCoy, C. D. Barr, —— Gates.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Wounded.

Millard P. Hayward, enlisted man.

To Search for the Missing.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Alger is distressed at the number of missing carried on the rolls. To-day he telegraphed Gen. Shafter to hire all necessary help and send men out through the jungles to hunt up the remains of the poor fellows, for he does not doubt that missing in this case means death under the bushes and an undiscovered body.

THE SOLACE TO GO SOUTH.

Navy Department Directs the Work for the Hospital Ship.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following bulletin was posted at the Navy Department to-day:

"The ambulance ship Solace will sail in a day or two from New York for Admiral Sampson's squadron. While at the navy yard she had an additional ice machine installed, and has been supplied with a carbonater and brown canvas awning by the Rhode Island Relief Association, and an X-ray apparatus by the National Society of Colonial Dames. She will go to Key West and take on board all the naval sick and wounded in the hospitals or on the vessels in port, and will assist all the vessels on blockade duty around the Island of Cuba, taking on board their sick and wounded and leaving them ice, fruit, delicacies, and stores for the sick, comfort bags, and clothing, contributed in kind, or purchased with money supplied by various patriotic societies throughout the country. As soon as she receives her complement of sick and wounded, she will bring them to one of the Northern naval hospitals."

NEW YORKER DIES IN CAMP.

Two Deaths Among the Volunteers in Fort Thomas Hospital.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 26.—William A. Wray, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, and Eugene O. Stokes, private, Company K, First Florida Volunteers, have died at Fort Thomas, Ky., Government hospital. The first named died of dysentery and the last of typhoid fever. Both will be buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

Private William A. Wray, Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, whose death was reported yesterday, at Fort Thomas, Ky., in the Government Hospital, lived at the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, with his mother. He was her sole support, his father being an inmate of a Buffalo asylum.

Wray joined the Sixty-ninth Regiment five years ago. He was a traveling salesman for a rubber house in Church Street. His mother said last night that she would try to have his body brought home, but hardly hoped to be able, on account of her straitened circumstances.

The Harvard Out of Quarantine.

Health Officer Doty yesterday released the cruiser Harvard from Quarantine, and immediately thereafter barges went alongside and began putting coal aboard. Later in the day a navy yard tug tied up to the Harvard and a red flag was displayed, indicating that ammunition was being put aboard. No one was permitted to go aboard while the cruiser was taking on ammunition. It could not be learned aboard yesterday when the Harvard would sail.

SPAIN ASKS US TO TREAT FOR PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

of the Queen Regent to be prepared to "do business" to-day and not "to-morrow."

CABINET MEETS INFORMALLY.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—During the late afternoon and evening the President conferred with most of the members of the Cabinet, and the Spanish proposition was thoroughly canvassed. Secretaries Day, Alger, and Long were at the White House during the afternoon, and in the evening the President was joined by Secretaries Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. There was no Cabinet meeting, in the ordinary sense, but these talks with individual members served about the same purpose as a formal meeting.

It was understood the President would be prepared to give an answer within the next few days, and certainly before the next regular Cabinet day on Friday. No intimation came from any official source as to the probable character of the answer. There were strong intimations, however, that there would be no acceptance which would imply the stopping of the war when the American arms were adding victories on victories and the embarking on a vague diplomatic negotiation. It was felt that this Government had everything to lose in a subtle game of diplomacy, in which the only certain element would be the inaction of our army and navy. For this reason there was a disposition in official quarters to know what terms were in sight before entering upon general negotiations.

The conference of Secretaries Alger, Bliss, Wilson, and Postmaster General Emory Smith with the President lasted until nearly midnight. At its conclusion Secretary Alger said that no special Cabinet meeting had been called for to-morrow, and he saw no prospect of one.

Probably no regular session of the Cabinet will be necessary for the President to determine upon his answer to the French Ambassador. In fact, from what was said by members of the Cabinet who have consulted with the President, it seems practically determined to accept the offer to open negotiations. It was stated that in effecting a settlement some beginning had to be made.

The offer made to-day was to be such a beginning. Nothing could be known about the terms upon which the negotiations will be conducted or proposals to be made until there had been a further conference by those having the matter in charge.

Secretary Alger again stated when he left the White House that there would be no change in the plan of the campaign, and the war would go forward with vigor.

A prominent Administration official said, after talking with Cabinet officers, that, in his opinion, the situation was not materially changed by the Spanish proposition, and that the war would be pressed with unabated vigor until something more tangible in the way of peace terms was at hand. In case the peace negotiations are opened, the means by which they will be carried on are not determined, nor have they been officially considered. It is understood, however, that one means likely to be proposed is to authorize direct negotiations between Spain and this country, Spain being represented by Señor Leon Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and the United States by Gen. Horace Porter, our Ambassador to France.

Señor Castillo is one of the foremost diplomats of Europe, and since the war began his chief mission has been to go from capital to capital and endeavor to awaken foreign intervention in behalf of Spain. Failing in this, he has turned his attention to the peace movement as the last chance for saving his country. Castillo is a linguist and speaks English, so that the negotiations could proceed with facility.

While not a veteran in diplomacy, Gen. Porter is regarded as able and tactful, and moreover, he would be guided by very explicit instructions from Washington. This plan is quite tentative, however, and it is rather doubtful whether the United States Government would consent to have such important negotiations removed so far from Washington and conducted in a European capital where the atmosphere might not be conducive to forwarding the desires of this country.

Spain's peace proposal excited deepest interest throughout Washington, and for the time being war news gave way to animated discussion of the prospects for peace. This was particularly true in diplomatic circles. The move of the French Ambassador took the other members of the corps completely by surprise, as they had well known among themselves that all peace talk up to this time had been fanciful, and they had no reason to expect that a move would take definite shape so quickly.

Several of the foreign representatives made inquiries of the State Department as to the meaning of the French Ambassador's call, and, learning that he had presented Spain's proposition for peace, full reports were cabled to the foreign offices of their Governments. The matter was considered of such moment that the cable report to one of the foreign capitals cost several hundred dollars.

LONDON NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

LONDON, July 27.—The Times, in an editorial this morning applauding Spain for accepting the inevitable, advises her to "face the facts of the political situation with the same frank courage which secured the respect of the Americans on the battlefield."

Discussing the probable terms of peace, The Times says: "The United States will probably take Puerto Rico in lieu of a money indemnity, and it would be best for the world at large if America boldly undertook the burden of giving Cuba and the Philippines a strong, honest government through American officials.

"If Spain is permitted to reassume sovereignty over the Philippines, she will have to engage in a war of conquest which might be attended with serious consequences to American and other international interests in the Pacific."

The London morning papers agree that it will be impossible for Spain to pay indemnity and that it is improbable that the United States will demand money compensation. They all concede that the Spanish flag has gone forever from Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The question of the future of the Philippine Islands is universally admitted as presenting grave difficulties, owing to the impossibility of granting independence. The general opinion is that the United States will retain a coaling station and have a reversion in the islands.

The Daily News says: "It would be an act of extreme generosity to leave Spain in possession of the Philippines, but generosity is often the best policy. If the United States should be content with such a reward for its labors as would leave the Philippines to Spain it would set the world an example of conspicuous magnanimity."

The Daily Chronicle thinks that some kind of international protectorate over the Philippines should be arranged.

The Daily Mail says: "We hope President McKinley will be moderate. Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines should be ample compensation, without indemnity."

WHAT IS SAID IN MADRID.

MADRID, July 26.—The Ministerial El Correo, in an important article declaring that the seizure of Puerto Rico is "only an afterthought on the part of the United States," says:

"The Washington Government cannot ignore the steps Spain has already taken in favor of peace; and, therefore, in accordance with the most elementary principles of international law, acts posterior to those steps cannot be taken account of in treaty negotiations."

Señor Sagasta denies the existence of official peace negotiations, but Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, says negotiations of a private character have been opened, due to private initiative.

Carlists Suggest a Manifesto.

PARIS, July 26.—A meeting of Carlists held near Bayonne, France, has forwarded to the Spanish pretender, Don Carlos, a written draft of a suggested manifesto.

Call Miss Schley "Miss Shafter."

LONDON, July 26.—Some of the papers here continue to speak of Miss Jessie Schley, daughter of Charles Schley of Milwaukee, who is a cousin of Commodore Schley, as Miss Shafter. Miss Schley recently arrived in Madrid on a peace mission, without the approval of her father, but neither the Queen Regent nor any responsible person would receive her. It was added that she probably would be requested to depart as early as possible. A special dispatch from Madrid this morning says "Miss Shafter has been requested to leave Spain forthwith."

SPANIARDS CONFESS LOSS.

MADRID, July 26.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico confirms the report that the Americans landed at Puerto de Guanica. The Spaniards had one officer killed and three soldiers wounded. The Americans, with a strong artillery force, have established themselves on shore.

GEN. STERNBERG'S VISIT.

Surgeon Gen. George M. Sternberg of the United States Army, who arrived in this city late Monday night, held an extended conference yesterday morning with a number of army and contract surgeons in the Medical Supply Depot at the Army Building, among them being Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Major Torney of the hospital ship Relief, Major William Arthur, and Dr. Doty of the Health Board.

The conference was devoted almost entirely to the discussion of special regulations to be adopted with regard to the arrival and departure of transports, and it was decided to put troopships under the same medical restrictions as those applying to merchant vessels.

When seen after the conference Gen. Sternberg said that he had come to this city to inspect the Relief and see what arrangements had been made for the care of the wounded at the various city hospitals. He said he would also make a close inspection of Montauk Point during the day, with a view to deciding upon its suitability as a place for an army camp.

As to the alleged mismanagement on board the transport Seneca, which brought a number of wounded soldiers from Cuba, the Surgeon General said he intended to make the matter a subject of special inquiry. He wanted it understood that he had nothing to do with the disposition of the wounded in Cuba or the transports, as that duty devolved entirely on the commanding General or on some one deputized by the latter for that especial purpose. He declared, however, that the report that the Seneca had received no medicines or supplies from the Relief was entirely untrue.

"I received a report from Dr. Hicks of the Seneca this morning," Surgeon-General Sternberg said, "and he says that he procured from the Relief a supply of pills, quinine, gauze, antiseptic bandages, beef tea, malted milk tablets, and a number of other articles. None of the wounded men, I understand, was in a serious condition, although some Cubans and immunes on board the Seneca were quite sick."

At noon Gen. Sternberg boarded the Relief, and expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and arrangements of that vessel. "The work done on this boat," he said, "reflects a great deal of credit on her officers and the department, and if the Government had more ships of this character, our floating hospital system would be the finest and most perfectly equipped in the world."

Later Gen. Sternberg made an additional statement regarding his investigation of the Seneca affair. He said he had instructed those concerned to report to him in detail all they knew about the matter, and when the reports came in he would know upon whom to lay the blame for any fault that might be discovered.

"As I understand it," he continued, "the Seneca had just discharged a cargo of commissary stores at Santiago when the Hospital Department received the information that in accordance with Gen. Shafter's communication to Gen. Toral, fighting on sea and land might begin the next day. It was expected, therefore, that there would be perhaps several hundred wounded on the surgeons' hands, and as the Seneca had cabin accommodations, she was asked how many wounded she could take. She replied that she had room for forty-five, but only forty-three were sent on board.

"Later a number of Cubans and foreign naval and military officers went on board and helped themselves to the best accommodations they could find. Of course, this was wrong, and if Drs. Hicks and Baird knew it, they should not have allowed it, as none but the wounded should have been permitted on board. I have not yet learned, however, who is responsible for this mismanagement."

CONFERENCE OF TRUNK LINES.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 26.—The general passenger agents of the trunk lines met here to-day and held a lengthy private conference at which, it is stated, the readjustment of rates and the means for a better understanding between the lines represented at the meeting were discussed.

The subject of differential rates is said to have been an important feature of the discussion. Rate-cutting was also discussed at length, and those present favored a readjustment of rates and the adoption of a scale that would be enforced throughout the United States and Canada.

While none of the passenger agents present at the meeting would speak regarding the conclusions arrived at, it was plainly hinted by persons in a position to know that in future there would be but one rate between New York and Chicago, and that one of the results of the meeting would be an advance on return tickets from points in the Far West to New York.

THE NEW SOLDIER VOTE LAW.

ALBANY, July 26.—To carry out the provisions of the soldier vote law, Secretary of State Palmer to-day appointed Major George W. Hobbs of this city to go to Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Rico to make registry lists of the New York State soldiers in the field.

He also wired to Col. Barber and Lieut. Col. Stacpole of the First Regiment at San Francisco requesting them to have a registry list of the regiments made and forwarded to him before they leave for San Francisco. A cablegram was sent to Manila, via Hongkong, for a similar list of the Astor Battery voters when it arrives.

Going to ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the **Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.** The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

REED & BARTON,
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Broadway & 17th St., N. Y
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Wanamaker

Ribbons

ON the main aisle, Tenth Street side, this morning, a ribbon show and a mercantile demonstration.

Three hundred combinations in color,—an assortment that includes all the staple things, and all the "fancy" things and all the little known, rarely-seen, highly-appreciated special things, of this year. A collection absolutely exhaustive of the possibilities of the market.

Now, the price.

Last month we offered you these ribbons at 28c. and 35c. a yard. Those prices were one-half the acknowledged retail values as based on "elsewhere" prices.

Now, 25c. a Yard

for all sizes, all colors. This is one of the bargains that comes but once in a season. The next time you need ribbons you will pay a full twice this price, and more.

Still Selling Haviland China at Half Prices. No such sale as this has ever been within our experience. We are opening new casks every day to keep the assortments fresh, but there is already a lot of odds and ends of beauty to be disposed of.

So we make a table and fill it with these, making everything $1. Pick. There are cups and saucers and plates and fancy things without number. On the dollar table there is not a piece worth less than $2, and many of them are $4 values. Pick.

Basement.

Another Women's Suit Chance, this time at Six Dollars. Choose from blouse or blazer or double-breasted jackets, in pique, or from a number of very natty Lawn dresses, with daintily trimmed waists. These were $11, $16 and $18. Now all at $6.

Second floor, Broadway.

Shoes for Women, for $1.75 that are $3 shoes. One of the rich things of the shoe store, and well appreciated. Tan shoes, laced, with flexible soles; and with the best part of the tan-shoe season yet to come.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Summer Reading. Well-known books for the hammock and piazza, sold in sets of two, at 45c. *for the set*. A lower value was never set on better literature for the purpose. We used to ask a dollar for these. Good, smooth, clean paper, large type, excellent cloth binding. These titles among them.

Under Two Flags. "Ouida."
Twenty Years After. Dumas.
Tristram Shandy. Sterne.
Lorna Doone. Blackmore.
Amelia. Fielding.
Longfellow's Hyperion and Outre Mer.
Pendennis. Thackeray.
Tom Brown's School Days.
Tom Brown at Oxford.
Language and Poetry of Flowers. 2 vols.
Life and Voyages of Columbus. Irving.
Gil Blas. Le Sage.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

The Mudge Canner and Sterilizer is demonstrated daily in the basement. An application of scientific principles to a common-place household drudgery, with ease and economy as a result. Quick, simple, effective and absolutely certain. It preserves the flavor of as well as the shape and texture of the most delicate fruit. Costs $3 to $12, with a jar-holder and book of recipes.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BATTLESHIPS MUST BE SPEEDY

Secretary of the Navy Will Give Special Consideration to This Point in Their Construction.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In a statement made public to-day, Secretary of the Navy Long announces that, in awarding the contracts for the three new battleships for which bids are to be opened on the 1st of October, the department will give preference, other things being equal, to such bids as offer to guarantee the highest rate of speed, and the greatest coal endurance. The total weight of engines, boilers, and coal and the spaces allowed therefor to remain as fixed by the circular issued by the department, describing the general characteristics of the vessels, and they are to have a steaming radius of not less than 5,432 knots, at a rate of ten knots an hour.

This announcement is the result of the showing made in the engagement with the Spanish fleet at Santiago of the desirability of speed in battleships such as was displayed by the Oregon, which was the only battleship there that could hold her own in the chase after the Cristobal Colon. There is no intention, however, to sacrifice anything in armor protection or armament to this desire to get as much speed as possible out of the new battleships. In those two particulars they will be practically reproductions of the Illinois type made up to date. It is the hope of the department, however, that by letting the bidders know that preference will be given to those who guarantee the greatest speed, something more than a minimum of sixteen knots called for in the specifications may be secured.

There is much skepticism among naval constructors as to whether this can be done, in the absence of some more direct inducement, such as was afforded by the premiums formerly offered, which resulted in the Oregon making a speed of over seventeen knots an hour. According to the specifications for the new ships, which have not been changed, if on trial the average speed shall equal or exceed a speed at sea of sixteen knots an hour for four consecutive hours, the vessel will be accepted, so far as the speed is concerned. This being the case, it is pointed out that the shipbuilders are not likely to endeavor to go above that speed, since any increase would involve greater expense and would result in no more money for them.

There has been a revival of the proposition to install water-tube boilers in the new ships instead of the Scotch boilers, which were decided on some time ago. It appears that when the question of boilers for the Kearsarge and Kentuck was up, Engineer in Chief Melville did not consider the water-tube boilers desirable for battleships. He has since become an advocate of the newer style boiler, however, and has strenuously urged their adoption for the latest ships.

When the matter was originally decided the Board on Construction stood three against one for the change, the engineer in chief standing alone in the advocacy of the proposition, while all the other members of the board, the chiefs, respectively of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, of Equipment, and of Ordnance, were opposed on the ground that, as it was not proposed to gain any speed by the change, which would involve the occupying of more space by the machinery, it was not worth while making it simply in order to be "in fashion" as to boilers.

There has been strong pressure brought to bear to obtain a reopening of the matter since the recent naval developments, and the Secretary of the Navy has called on Engineer Melville to make a presentation of the advantages he proposes to secure from the improved machinery he desires to install. Should this showing be sufficiently convincing, it is possible that the entire question may be reopened.

Sergeant of Marines Promoted.

GUANTANAMO, July 26.—First Sergt. of Marines Kinnie of the New York went north yesterday evening on the Texas to get his commission as Second Lieutenant of Marines. This is almost the only case of such promotion on record in this branch of the service.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Question of Renting the Miami Hotel for a Hospital to be Decided To-day.

HELP ARRIVES FROM BELGIUM

M. Albert von Schelle Will Work Among the Sick and Wounded at Santiago—Contributions in Money and Kind Received.

A telegram received yesterday morning by Stephen E. Barton from Dr. Alexander Kent, Red Cross agent at Miami, Fla., stated that the Miami Hotel could be rented for three months for $1,000 a month, and after that for $750 a month. Mr. Barton held several conferences on the subject during the day with Messrs. Dodge and Wardwell of the Red Cross Executive Committee. He then answered Dr. Kent that the proposition was being favorably considered, and asked what equipment the hotel would require to fit it for immediate use as a hospital.

One reason no decision was reached was that Mr. Wardwell wanted to confer with Surgeon Gen. Sternberg and get his consent to establish the hospital. Mr. Wardwell was unable to find Gen. Sternberg. The matter will be decided to-day, after an answer to the query concerning the equipment is received from Dr. Kent.

M. Albert von Schelle, a prominent and influential member of the Red Cross in Belgium, reached this city yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon for Washington. He carried letters of introduction from Mr. Barton to officials of the State Department, and will arrange to leave on the first vessel for Santiago, where he will report to Miss Clara Barton for work among the sick and wounded.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser, who with his wife and three nurses left Santiago on the transport Concho Thursday last, is expected to reach Newport News to-day.

The donation of $1,464 made by the Portugal Red Cross Committee about three weeks ago has been received at Glen Echo, the home of Miss Clara Barton; also $4,000 from the Westchester Racing Association. Funk & Wagnalls sent $1,000 to Chairman Barton of the Cuban Relief Committee yesterday.

Contributions received by Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross yesterday amounted to $3,485.50, as follows:

Messrs. Charles Wolff & Co., $25; Gutterman Brothers, $2; Hardt & Lindgens, $100; Meyer & Dickenson, $25; Fleitman & Co., $250; Cheney Brothers, $100; Mrs. Hugh J. Jewett, $100; Mrs. Thomas Hunt, $50; Miss May Stevens, Treasurer of Auxiliary No. 35, $30; Church & Dwight Company, $100; the Rev. Arthur Gorter, $2.50; Miss A. C. Hamilton, $10; Mrs. Woolsey A. Hopkins, $5; Howard Pell, $250; Mrs. Schley, $500; Samuel C. Baum & Co., $5; William Grickelmaier, $21; Miss Katherine N. Agnew, $10; Mrs. Robert MacCartee, $500; D. H. King, Jr., $1,000; William A. Dubois, $200, and Miss Katharine Du Bois, $200.

Among the donations received at the Red Cross supply depot yesterday were 50,000 ten-ounce cakes of Ivory soap from the Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati.

Delicacies were sent to the soldiers on the Nahant, and at Bellevue Hospital.

THE ICE PLANT AUXILIARY.

Miss Leverich Says Contributions Are Urgently Needed.

Miss Leverich of the Ice Plant Auxiliary said yesterday that no news had been received of either of the two cargoes of ice sent to the squadron off Santiago, and that no other shipment would be made until information concerning their arrival and disposition was forthcoming.

In addition to the $9,800 collected by Miss Schenck's endless chain, the auxiliary has $1,500 worth of postage stamps that it would like to dispose of for cash, in order to help raise the sum needed to carry out contracts already made. The auxiliary has entered into contracts amounting to $19,000, including the contract for $2,000 worth of ice each month, and unless other contributions are received the treasury will soon be empty, Miss Leverich says.

LADIES VISIT THE WOUNDED.

Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Sage, and Others Talk with the Invalids on Governors Island.

Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. Russell Sage were of a party representing the Women's National Relief Association which visited the Army Building on Whitehall Street and then crossed to Governors Island yesterday. Others in the party were Miss Hope Northrop, Miss Margaret Terry, Mrs. Frank K. Hein, Albert Northrop, and Frank Gould.

They were met by Mrs. J. Morris Brown, wife of Col. Brown of the Medical Supply Department. They were taken about the Army Building, and took great interest in the explanations that were made as to the work done there.

They were primarily interested in knowing what was done for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. Mrs. Sage said that her husband thought that the Government did all that was necessary for the welfare of the men. "But," said Mrs. Sage, "I know better. I have been through it before."

The party proceeded to the Governors Island landing at the Battery. Miss Gould was among those who reached the landing first, and at her request the boat was held till the others came up.

Hospital Steward John B. Anderson took the ladies among the cots, where they talked with the wounded men. Miss Gould took particular interest in the story of Eugene Crowden, colored, of Company F, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry.

The members of the party spoke as though they would send some little things to make the lot of the men more comfortable, but they went to learn by personal talk with the soldiers of the conditions at the front, and they will send to Santiago many things of the kind that will be appreciated and are not in the list of staples provided by the Government.

THE OLIVETTE READY TO SAIL.

Said to Have the Most Complete Medical Outfit Sent to the Front.

The hospital supply boat Olivette, commanded by Capt. Stevenson, which has been lying at the foot of Furman Street, Brooklyn, for several days taking on stores and supplies, left there at 5:15 o'clock last evening. She anchored, however, half an hour later off Tompkinsville, and it was expected that she would sail early this morning. She will stop en route to Santiago at Fort Monroe.

The Olivette is said to take the most complete outfit for hospital service that has thus far been sent to the front. It includes cots, medicines, bandages, disinfectants, and general medical corps equipment. She takes as well a great many tents, and a large supply of food, including many dainties. Major C. C. Sniffen is in charge of the $750,000 with which the troops are to be paid, and Dr. Loppel is in charge of the nurses.

In the cargo is also a great deal of personal baggage of officers of the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first Regiments, now at Santiago, which was not unloaded when the troops debarked from her on her first trip to Santiago. Over eighty regular army officers are going as passengers on the Olivette, about thirty being of the line, many returning from expired furloughs, and the others of the Medical Corps. Lieut. G. D. Guyer of the Sixteenth Infantry, who is a passenger, said that he had been trying to get to the front for a month.

It is expected that the Olivette will be ordered to proceed from Santiago to Puerto Rico.

New England Women's Auxiliary.

The War Relief Auxiliary of the Society of New England Women met yesterday morning at the Buckingham Hotel. Mrs. William Derry Slade, President of the society, was present. The object of this auxiliary is to relieve want among the needy families of soldiers. A number of new cases were reported yesterday and the destitution was said to be greater than in any previous cases, owing to the fact that the families would not make known their wants till compelled to do so. The report of the Treasurer showed that $80 had been received since the last meeting.

Jersey City to Care for Wounded.

R. H. Abernethy, President of the Jersey City Police Board, which has charge of the City Hospital, yesterday sent a letter to Surgeon General Sternberg notifying him that the Jersey City Hospital was at his service for the care of wounded soldiers to the extent of its capacity. President Abernethy also stated that he considered it the duty of Jersey City to provide for its own wounded, no matter in what regiments they may have been serving when wounded.

MAIL TO MILITARY CAMPS.

New Postmaster Appointed at Santiago—Letters to Puerto Rico at Two Cents as Heretofore.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Postmaster General Smith gives notice that all letters addressed to soldiers and sailors of the United States in Puerto Rico, Cuba, or Manila will continue to be sent as heretofore at the 2-cent rate. The recent order opening general postal communication with Santiago and fixing the 5-cent rate for letters and the other rates of the Postal Union for other articles applies only to the general service between the United States and Santiago, which is entirely distinct from the army and navy service.

Louis Kempner has been designated by Postmaster General Smith to act as Postmaster at Santiago. This action was taken because Major Stuart, who had been selected for the place, desired to remain with the army. He has a commission as Major in the Eighth Illinois. Instructions were issued to Mr. Kempner to administer the postal affairs at Santiago under the supervision of the military authorities.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 26.—An enormous quantity of letter mail is now being handled at the Chickamauga postal station of the Chickamauga Post Office.

All of the soldiers' mail goes to this office and all civilian mail is sent to the Lytle (Ga.) regular Post Office. At the Chickamauga station branch over 180,000 letters are handled each day. This includes both the incoming and outgoing mails, requiring a force of seventeen clerks to distribute and make up the mails.

In addition to these letters, an average of 25,050 mail packages, including papers, boxes, &c., are handled each day. This makes up over 200 sacks of paper mail every twenty-four hours. The mails are now being received and dispatched without delay, and much credit is due the postal authorities.

OFF FOR CAMP BLACK.

Company B, the Last of the 201st Regiment, Left for There Yesterday.

Company B, Two Hundred and First Regiment, the last of that organization, left at noon yesterday for Camp Black, having been mustered in before noon. Col. Hubbell and his staff joined the men, and the start was made from the Twelfth Regiment armory, where the recruiting has been done, for Long Island City, where the train was taken for the camp.

Since recruiting began at the armory for the regiment 1,922 men have been examined, of whom 1,387 passed. Of that number 1,272 were accepted.

The Fourth and Fifth Batteries are to be mustered in this morning at 10 o'clock, and will leave at 12:40 for Camp Black.

Col. W. S. Schuyler is now in command of Camp Black, having received Lieut. Col. Sanger Monday night. He went about yesterday examining the camp and the condition of the streets and the arrangements for feeding and caring for the men. Col. Schuyler will be permanent commander unless the Government should brigade the three regiments and send on a Brigadier General to command.

LESSONS IN ENGINEERING.

The Regiment at Camp Townsend to Begin Work To-day.

CAMP TOWNSEND, N. Y., July 26.—The first lesson in the real work for which the regiment of volunteer engineers has been formed will begin to-morrow, when in the afternoon the first battalion will be given its initial lessons in engineering. On the following day the second battalion will take up the work, and on the next day the third battalion will be instructed, and thereafter each day will see one of the battalions at drill in engineering work. Major J. F. Sewell will be in charge of these drills, which, under the new general orders, are to take precedence over everything else except guard duty. The first lessons will be in building gabions and other defensive works and the laying out and construction of field defense works and also in the best methods of destroying them when they are held by an enemy. Road building will be the second thing taken up. If time permits, the engineers will be taken through a regular course, which will include bridge building and pontoon work.

Attempted Suicide at Camp Black.

Private John Murphy of Company E, Two Hundred and Second Regiment, attempted to commit suicide at Camp Black yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He inflicted three ugly gashes, but it is hoped that by proper attention he will recover. Murphy's home is at 1,173 Second Avenue, Manhattan, and he was considered one of the best soldiers in his company. He received a letter on Monday, the contents of which did not seem to please him. It is believed the attempted suicide was due to trouble in a love affair. Before his enlistment, on July 15, Murphy was employed by John D. Crimmins as a night watchman at Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard.

Exploding Mines at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—A magnificent display of the power exerted by submarine mines, as grouped to protect a ship channel, was shown this afternoon when two groups laid in the harbor between Fort Adams and the Dumplings were exploded. Two adjoinings groups were to have been exploded, but, as a heavy fog shut in, the experiment was postponed, as a measure of safety.

BOYS DISCOVER A SKELETON.

Was that of a Child, and the Police Think a Crime Was Committed.

Theodore A. Stoothoff, eight years old, of 584 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, while playing with several of his young friends yesterday afternoon, discovered a skeleton in the earth. The boys were digging in the sand on Bristol Street, near Blake Street, and when at a depth of a foot and a half came upon a human skull. They were badly frightened and rushed to the Eastern Parkway Police Station and informed Sergt. Ouchterloney of the find.

Officers Downing and Milsburgh found enough bones to fill a soapbox. They were taken to the station house, and Dr. Adleman of 203 Pitkin Avenue was called. He said that the bones belonged to a child of from ten to twelve years old. The body had been in the ground about three years.

About four years ago a water main was laid through Bristol Street at a depth of four feet. As the body was at only a depth of about a foot, and evidently had not been in the ground before the main was laid, the police are confident that a crime has been committed.

FOUND $4,000 AT MANHATTAN.

Mr. Curtis Picked It Up on the Sands—Owner Gets the Money.

While walking on the shore at Manhattan Beach last Friday Mr. J. J. Curtis of 58 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, found a pocketbook containing $4,000. Mr. Curtis promptly advertised for the owner. His faith in human nature was somewhat lessened the following day by the number of people who called at his home in a vain endeavor to prove ownership. They came singly and by twos until the aggregate became legion. But unfortunately for all no one could properly describe the pocketbook or its contents.

Yesterday, however, the owner appeared, and finally convinced Mr. Curtis that the money belonged to him. He explained to Mr. Curtis that he visited the races Friday, and afterward lost the money at Manhattan. He did not discover his loss until he was about to board a train for Boston. Mr. Curtis said the owner is a New York business man, but he refused to give his name.

HOW FEVER GOT A START

First Victim of the Pest Was a Newspaper Man Who Slept in a Cottage in Juragua.

TOWN WAS SPARED THE TORCH

As a Result of the Failure to Carry Out Recommendations to Burn All Buildings an Epidemic Soon Spread.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

JURAGUA, July 15.—"There are 200 yellow fever cases here and at the front to-day. There will be 1,000 if we are here two weeks longer."

This was the prediction made this afternoon by Dr. Senn, the Government yellow fever expert, who, with Dr. Guiteras, is looking after the health of the army in that particular line. The bolt of fever has fallen out of an apparently clear sky. Three cases were discovered four days ago. There were twenty the next night. Now there are 200. Dr. Senn's estimate of 1,000 in two weeks seems conservative, in the face of these figures. Dr. Guiteras said to-day:

"I cannot say that the fever is of a mild type, but there has been only one death so far, though there have been two cases of suppression and two of black vomit, symptoms supposed to mark only the last stages of a desperate case. All four of these, however, seem to be doing well. The usual course in an epidemic is a mild beginning, with low death rate, followed by more violent cases, more of them, and a higher mortality; then a gradual decline, both in the number of cases and their violence. I should say that in this campaign we will have an apparently lower death rate than usual, but it will be because we will get nearer to true figures than in an epidemic in a large city. Here every suspicious case will be carefully noted, and it will be practically impossible for even a mild case to escape detection. In a city many of these light cases are not reported, and are set down to malarial fever, hence the yellow fever death rate, being taken from among only the more violent cases, is made to appear higher in proportion to the number of cases than it really is.

Preparations for an Epidemic.

"There will be great suffering, but the detention camp is being put in the best possible order, and the men will receive the very best treatment."

It seems hard to realize while lying here in the shade of the white tents above the beach, with the cool ocean breeze tempering the hot sun, the blue Caribbean stretching away to the horizon, and the white break of the waves at the foot of the cliffs, that one is in the midst of a pest camp, that there are 200 men sick with one of the most dreaded epidemics of the tropics within a radius of a few miles, and that hundreds, perhaps thousands, more will fall under the poisonous spell.

Down in the little half-moon harbor at the foot of the bluff there are dozens of transports and war vessels, hospital ships, and tenders—enough shipping for a town of 50,000 inhabitants. The beach, were it cleared of tents and commissary stores, might be a miniature Ostend or Long Branch, with its white sand and splendid surf. From 400 to 500 feet high on either hand rise great limestone cliffs, cave-riddled and verdure-clad, while in the throat of the narrow valley opening from the beach to the fertile country inland the steep slopes are feathered with cocoanut trees and bananas.

The whole country rises in a terrace formation. On one of these, too far away to be made out in detail without a glass, is a cluster of white, airy villas, Juraguacita, "Little Juragua," the tiny mountain metropolis of which the present fever camp was once the port. Above and around it, filling the vista beyond the pass, the terraces rise into mountains, bold but too green and forest-smothered to be rugged. The mountain sides melt from green to blue in the distance, and their sharp peaks disappear in billows or milky clouds that fashion themselves in fantastic pictures against the deep blue of the upper sky, or, in the afternoon, perhaps, form suddenly in a dense steel-gray wall and rush down the valley in a sharp gust of rain that clears as quickly as it came, making way for more sunshine.

The flying fish breaking cover like partridges where the dolphins chase them seaward fret the blue waters like a sudden gust of wind, and the pink nautilus boat makes shipwreck in the breakers at the foot of the cliff.

How Marines Escaped Contagion.

The marines landed at Guantanamo Bay more than a month ago, almost a month before the army reached Cuba. The first act of the landing party was to burn every hut on the beach and knock the head out of every cask of Spanish wine. Camp was rigidly policed. The Cuban allies who camped with the marines were made to obey the rules of the camp. The marine camp is not so large as that of the army. Its men have not penetrated so far inland, but they have been exposed to almost as much hardship as the army, and there has not been a case of yellow fever in camp. Rigid quarantine is now maintained against Juragua, and the medical officers of Camp McCalla say they will have no fever.

The landings at Daiquiri and Juragua were made almost a month later. There were many men to be handled, the facilities were limited, and the landings were made in great haste. No building was burned, no well was filled, no sink was dug. Several of the enthusiastic young aides seized on pretty vine-clad cottages as headquarters for their respective Generals. The Spanish commissary flour, which Linares made a hasty attempt to destroy when he evacuated Juragua, was gathered and used by our men when they were thrown to the front on half rations. The Spanish wine was bottled by the medical department for use as stimulants, and a part of it at least can from observation be said to have fallen into the hands of the men. Cubans and Americans filed into the empty houses of the town without inquiry as to their antecedents.

Neglect That Was Fatal.

Major La Garde, in charge of the beach hospital, did recommend earnestly on landing that every building ashore be burned. Major Wood and Col. Pope, it is understood, both indorsed this, but the recommendation seems to have gone by default. The camp was established in the heart of the Spanish town, and the first yellow fever case was that of Burr McIntosh, the actor and newspaper man, who had been sleeping at Gen. Bates's headquarters, in one of the pretty, vine-covered cottages aforesaid.

Dr. Lesser and his wife, "Sister Bettina," the New York workers of the Red Cross, were both taken to the yellow fever camp yesterday from one of these verdure-bedecked pesthouses. Another Red Cross nurse shared the same fate. After the fever was discovered the other day every effort was made to stamp it out, but the camp was already pitted with it. Cases were taken out of the surgical wards of the hospital tents, and out of the officers' tents, Gen. Duffield being one of the victims. One of his aides, Capt. Frederick Alger, son of the Secretary of War, is now in quarantine, having tended Gen. Duffield before the latter was a suspect.

Since the cases developed here at the beach hospital they have begun to come in from the front, six miles away, with startling swiftness. The men, worn down with hard work, hard fighting, and repeated drenchings in the shelter tents, were exposed to the infection of the horde of 10,000 refugees that swept out of Santiago like a cloud of locusts as soon as the gates were opened and settled like a yellow curse over the American advance.

Men at the Front Easy Victims.

The soldiers who were held down to bedrock limit in rations to help feed this same horde of infection have begun to come in from the front at the rate of 100 sick a day. First 30 per cent. of these were yellow fever cases, then 50 per cent., and now 70 per cent. The houses have been burned, the hospitals have been emptied of both sick and wounded, the former being sent to the fever camp or the observation camp, as occasion warranted, and the latter placed aboard the transports to go North, or on the two floating hospital ships, the Relief and the Solace, where they will have the best attention without danger of infection.

The transports are not all escaping, however. Three cases have been taken off the vessels in the harbor and sent to the fever camp near Juraguacita.

The big division hospital seems like a canvas city of the dead. The scores of white tents stand empty beneath the bright sunshine. All the wounded are gone. A few attendants hover about the big office tent and pharmacy, while a white-capped nurse or two keep in order the bright instruments and clean tables of the operating tent. A few doctors and attendants fill the mess tent at meal hours, for one must eat, even in epidemics, and an earnest Chaplain or two drop in from the front to look after the spiritual needs of the boys and have a rest under the shade of Dr. La Garde's tent fly.

Surgical Hospital Deserted.

But the great, busy surgical hospital is a memory of the past. It is all here ready for business on the instant of another fight, and a force of lazy Cubans, goaded by some weary Michigan volunteers, are polishing the streets and picking up refuse and waste paper. It is the first work the correspondent had seen any Cuban do since the war began.

Down on the beach Col. "Jack" Weston's commissary department is still running, a small, thriving town, whose sole commerce is to hurry forward pack trains and wagon trains of food to the front. The hospital camp quarantines against Col. "Jack," so far as it can do without him, and he is too busy to quarantine against the hospital, so there is not much social intercourse between the settlements. The fever camp out of sight of the valley, is utterly cut off except for the train that rolls back and forth several times each day, with its sinister yellow flag and its cargo of victims and supplies. Major Gorgas is in charge of the fever camp, and at present it is in excellent condition, and the men are receiving the best possible care. But this cannot last at the rate cases are pouring in, and it will soon be in the condition of the fever hospital at the front, where Dr. Senn reported yesterday the patients were lying in the mud, without cots or shelter and almost without blankets.

The Cuban sky smiles on one of the fairest landscapes in the world, but the hot sun distills the subtle poison from the stagnant lagoon that, hidden from general view, winds along under cover of the rank undergrowth.

YELLOW FEVER CASES, 2,188.

Out of These 412 Have Returned to Duty at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The War Department at 10:30 to-night posted the following:

Santiago, July 26.—The following is the sanitary condition for July 25: Total sick, (other than fever,) 287; total fever, 2,188; new cases of fever, 495; cases of fever returned to duty, 412.

Private Ward Marr, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan, died of yellow fever July 24.

SHAFTER, Major General.

Many Spaniards Sick.

GUANTANAMO, July 26.—It is said that 1,700 of the Spanish troops of the Guantanamo district are on the sick list. The work of tending the sick, feeding the healthy, and maintaining order among the prisoners will probably devolve upon the navy.

LIEUT. HOBSON AT BOSTON.

He Negotiates for Large Pontoons and Leaves for New York—Receptions Tendered Everywhere.

BOSTON, July 26.—Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, famous for his connection with the Merrimac incident at Santiago, arrived in Boston at 6:55 o'clock this morning, accompanied by W. G. Cory of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, an intimate friend. As the coming of the distinguished naval officer had not been announced in advance few people knew that he was here until they read in the morning papers that he was due just before 7 o'clock. Consequently when the train drew in only the usual number of men and boys were about the station, but Lieut. Hobson did not leave his sleeper until 7:45.

Meanwhile the fact that the train had arrived got noised abroad, and soon crowds gathered to get a glimpse of the famous passenger. When Hobson appeared he was greeted with cheers. For several minutes he could not move. Then with considerable difficulty he made his way through the throng to a carriage, and was driven to the Hotel Thorndyke, where he had breakfast.

The crowd followed, and when he had finished his meal Hobson was compelled to hold an informal reception before he could proceed about the business on which he had come to Boston. He shook hands with a large number, and briefly expressed his appreciation of the welcome he had received. As soon as he was able to get away he was driven to the office of the Boston Towboat Company. He left there about 9 o'clock for a visit to the Atlantic Works, at East Boston, accompanied by Capt. William F. Humphreys, the Treasurer of the company, and others.

The Lieutenant was back at T Wharf again by 10 o'clock, and he again proceeded to the offices of the Boston Towboat Company, in the Fiske Building. The crowd which followed him down to the wharf had been tremendously augmented, and his progress up State Street was blocked with people. Cheers and shouts of approbation arose on all sides, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Lieut. Hobson finally reached his destination.

His second visit to the towboat company's office was brief, but when he came out again the corridor had only a little narrow alley banked with men and women left for his passage to the elevator. His appearance was followed by a rush toward him and deafening cheers. The hero of the old collier finally escaped into the elevator and was shot down to the street, where thousands of people were congregated to get a look at him. The floor and the stairways were packed with both men and women, who competed vigorously in raising cheer upon cheer for the naval officer.

Fortunately, Lieut. Hobson had attendants who knew the ropes, and when the elevator reached the street floor they quickly executed a flank movement, and almost before the crowd knew it they had taken the visitor out through a side door, he had entered a carriage, and was driven back to the Thorndyke for luncheon.

His arrival at the hotel was quickly rumored about, and in a few moments a large number of persons gathered. There was time for Lieut. Hobson to take but a few hasty mouthfuls before he had to start for the train, which left at 1 o'clock. The few steps to the station were made in haste, the Lieutenant walking arm-in-arm with Mr. Cory. People were at all the windows, crowding in the street, and on the platform beside the train. It was a constant ring of cheers. As he passed along the street Hobson lifted his hat courteously right and left, and smiled. After he was seated in the car he said: "It was the biggest ovation that I have had anywhere, I think—even greater than in New York or Washington."

Of his purpose in visiting Boston Lieut. Hobson spoke as follows:

"I have come to Boston solely on business, and my stay here will be just as brief as I can make it. Of course, I would like to spend a little time in this interesting city, but Government business necessitates expeditious work here and a quick return to Washington. I am here to consult in regard to obtaining large pontoons which it is proposed to use in connection with raising the Colon and the Maria Teresa. These pontoons have a lifting capacity of about 800 tons each, and I expect to get them without trouble and be able to start for Santiago in a couple of days."

Lieut. Hobson finished his work here and left for New York at 1 o'clock.

FIANCEE OF LIEUT. HOBSON.

Miss Leila Cook of Indian Territory Engaged to the Hero.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—A special to The Star from Oswego, Kan., says:

"Miss Leila Cook, whom a Noblesville (Ind.) dispatch credits with being the fiancée of Lieut. Hobson of Merrimac fame, is from Vinita, Indian Territory, and formerly lived here. She was born in Labette County, Kan. Her father, Henry C. Cook, whose death occurred last month, was a man of more than passing prominence. He was at one time Clerk of the District Court of Labette County, later Mayor of Oswego, and was for several years Grand Master of the Kansas Masons. After removing to Vinita, Indian Territory, with his family in 1892, he was made Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of the Indian Territory.

"Miss Leila Cook was educated and was graduated with honors at Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill. She is a sister of Lieut. Alton M. Cook, now Assistant Engineer of the United States flagship New York, which has taken an active part in the recent naval battles. Miss Cook and Hobson first met at the wedding of Lieut. Cook at Norfolk, Va., several months ago, on which occasion she acted as bridesmaid and the Merrimac hero as best man."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HOBSON MAY GO SOUTH.

Secretary Long Urged Him to Take a Rest at Home.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is possible that Lieut. Hobson will visit his mother in the South before returning to Santiago to supervise the raising of the wrecks of Admiral Cervera's fleet. The Navy Department officials expect he will leave New York on the wrecking company's vessel next Thursday. Last Friday when he reached here Secretary Long, after receiving his report on the urgency of expedition in the wrecking work, urged him to go South for a brief rest and to see his mother. Lieut. Hobson, it is thought, may make a flying trip for this purpose, but has been reluctant on account of the urgency of his duties, which may yet prevent him from going.

CHEERS FOR LIEUT. HOBSON.

Enthusiastic Greeting to the Naval Hero in Morristown.

Lieut. Hobson returned to this city from Boston at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He called at the Vendome Hotel and got his mail, and from there went to the Army and Navy Club, in West Thirty-first Street, where a considerable quantity of mail was awaiting him. He left for Morristown, N. J., about 6 o'clock to visit some relatives, saying he would be in the city again early this morning.

MORRISTOWN, July 26.—The biggest demonstration ever seen in Morristown took place this evening when Lieut. Hobson arrived here. The Lieutenant came to visit Mrs. Howland Ford, with whom his sister has been staying for several days. As soon as it was learned that he was coming a committee of citizens purchased all the fireworks in town and engaged the services of a band.

When the 9:14 train arrived 5,000 persons were awaiting it. One of the first passengers to alight was Hobson. He was greeted with cheers, the band struck up, and the Lieutenant was informed that the crowd would act as his escort to Mrs. Ford's residence. Fireworks were set off, cannon crackers were fired, and some men in the park fired a salute with a cannon. Bells and whistles added to the noisy demonstration. As the procession passed through the streets great crowds cheered the Lieutenant. He was obliged to shake hands with hundreds along the route, and at the residence of Mrs. Ford held an informal reception.

THE WORK ON CERVERA'S SHIPS.

Wrecking Captain Hopes to Save Two, and Possibly Three.

Capt. David Wolcott of the Merritt & Chapman wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt, who is in charge of the wrecking expedition at Santiago endeavoring to float some of the Spanish warships, has sent a letter to the wrecking company, in which he expresses the opinion that the wrecks of the Reina Mercedes and Maria Teresa will be floated and safely towed into Santiago within the next few days. The Captain says the wreckers have but slight hope of saving the Cristobal Colon unless pontoons are sent promptly. He reports, however, that most of her heavy guns will be brought to the surface.

Capt. Wolcott thinks that the Maria Teresa, after she is floated and receives temporary repairs, will be able to proceed to the United States under her own steam.

WATSON STILL IS WAITING.

No Indications that the Eastern Squadron Will Start to Spain or Anywhere Else.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It was on June 27—just a month ago—that an official bulletin posted at the Navy Department announced that a squadron under command of Commodore Watson would start for the coast of Spain immediately. In the thirty days that have elapsed since then a deal of preparation has been going on for the execution of the threat contained in that bulletin, but indications have become numerous in the last few days that there is no prospect of the departure of the squadron at an early date for the coast of Spain or anywhere else.

One of these indications is supplied by the fact that the fleet of colliers that had been assembled to accompany the fighting ships is being quietly but gradually dissipated. As originally constituted, the squadron included three colliers only. This number was gradually raised to eight, and at the close of last week that many had been loaded to their capacity and were lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, awaiting the order to sail.

The order for the coal-laden flotilla to sail never was given, but it is learned to-day that two of the colliers have quietly taken their departure for Santiago, one at a time, leaving but six in the Roads. It appears that the Bureau of Equipment, which attends to supplying coal for the navy, was notified that the 30,000 tons aboard the eight colliers in the Chesapeake were more than the squadron would be likely to need. As the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet continue to consume fuel at a great rate, and as the detaching of eight colliers for the Watson expedition had crippled the bureau's carrying facilities, a couple of the colliers were ordered to Guantanamo, where they will supply coal for the battleships now there.

Meanwhile it is thought not unlikely that the colliers remaining in Hampton Roads will one by one take their departure on the same mission, the idea obtaining in the Navy Department that they will have time to return here and load several times before they are called on to go to the coast of Spain.

LONG PARRIES QUESTIONS.

He Merely Says Watson Is "Waiting Orders from the President."

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Long to-day, referring to the expedition of Commodore Watson to the Spanish coast, said there was nothing new with regard to that project.

"It is surely going, is it not?"

"It is waiting orders from the President," was the reply.

Secretary Long, however, noticeably refrained from directly answering the question.

SHIPS FOR THE PRISONERS.

Transatlantic Fleet Will Leave Madrid To-day for Santiago.

GIBRALTAR, July 26.—In accordance with instructions received from Washington, the United States Consular Agent here has issued safe conducts to the Spanish steamers Isla de Luzon and Isla de Panay, now at Cadiz, to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and return to Spain with the surrendered Spanish troops.

MADRID, July 26.—The transatlantic fleet to bring home the Santiago prisoners will sail to-morrow. Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, says Admiral Cervera's officers will not return with the Santiago prisoners, but that their return will be negotiated with the United States Government.

Assistant Surgeon on the Brooklyn.

Dr. Frederick L. Benton, house surgeon at the Brooklyn Hospital, yesterday received an appointment as assistant surgeon on the cruiser Brooklyn. He will leave for the South to join the cruiser the latter part of the week. Dr. Benton is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Illinois Wesleyan University. His father is Dr. S. H. Benton of 1,063 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, and his great-grandfather was the late Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri.

Congressman Lewis in the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Representative James H. Lewis of Washington returned here to-day from Chickamauga camp, and was assigned by the War Department to service under Gen. Brooke. He declined to take a commission from the President, and was instead detailed for duty at the front, without compensation, as from the Washington State Guard, of which he is Colonel. He left to-day for Washington State on leave pending detail to such duty under Gen. Brooke as may be found necessary.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Howard A. Springett and Second Lieut. Lewis B. Hamilton, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, now at Fort Sheridan, will proceed without delay to the Presidio of San Francisco and report to Major William C. Langfitt, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, commanding the Third Battalion of that regiment, for duty.

Capt. Frederick H. Bugher, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, now sick on board the steamer Seneca, will proceed to his home and await orders.

Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, United States Army, will take station at Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief Signal Officer of the army for assignment to duty in charge of the organization and equipment of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Lutz Wahl, Twenty-first Infantry, is relieved from mustering duty at Columbus, Miss., and will proceed to Atlanta, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty with the recruits of his regiment stationed at or near Fort McPherson, Ga.

Private Dexter Sturges, Company B, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Alger, will be sent to Albany, N. Y., to report to the Governor of the State to receive a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment on the day prior to the date of his acceptance of the commission.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to New York City and report to Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, to await transportation by the United States steamer Olivette to Santiago de Cuba, and, upon arrival there, will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty; William T. Hamilton, from Ironatin, Ala.; James T. Persons and H. B. More from Mobile.

Major Lawrence C. Carr, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City, and report to Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, for transportation on the steamer Olivette to Cuba, reporting on arrival there to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry B. Lee, United States Army, will proceed from Somerville, S. C., to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surgeon General, United States Army, for instructions.

The resignation by Col. Crosby P. Miller, Quartermaster's Department, United States Volunteers, of his commission as Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster of Volunteers, only, has been accepted, to take effect July 12.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the powder works of Laflin & Rand, at Pompton Lakes, N. J., for the purpose of inspecting powder in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. George H. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from duty on recruiting service at Milwaukee and will proceed at once to join his regiment via Tampa.

Capt. Omar Bundy, United States Infantry, is detailed for temporary duty on recruiting service, and will proceed without delay to Milwaukee and assume charge of the general service recruiting station, 445 East Water Street, in that city.

Quartermaster Sergt. Charles S. Gray, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Alger, will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station to enable him to accept a commission.

Second Lieut. Malin Craig, Fourth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major Eli D. Hoyle, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Voluneers, is assigned to duty with the First Division, First Army Corps, and will proceed at once to Newport News for embarrkation herewith.

Col. Daniel W. Benham, Seventh Infantry, having been found by an army recruiting board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is ordered.

First Lieut. Ervin Wardman, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Newport News and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty.

Major William S. Bryant, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (late Assistant Surgeon, First Massachusetts Artillery,) will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. George L. Scott, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed via Jacksonville to Puerto Rico in charge of the steamer conveying lighters, &c., to the command of the Major General commanding the Army. He will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions, and upon his arrival at Puerto Rico, and after discharging the cargo of the steamer, will report to the Major General commanding for further instructions.

Capt. F. C. Herriman, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. James H. Hopkins, Ninth Battalion Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, to take effect July 31, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, as of that day.

First Lieut. Joseph E. Johnston, Third Texas United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Major John Little, Subsistence Department, while on duty as Purchasing Commissary at Dunn Loring, Va., will make as many visits from that station to Washington and return during each month as may be required for the transaction of his official business.

A board of officers to consist of Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Henry O. S. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General, and First Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Morrisville, Penn., on official business under special instructions from the Secretary of War.

Capt. Sydney B. Williamson, Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, is temporarily assigned to duty at headquarters, First Army Corps, and will proceed without delay to Newport News and report accordingly to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army.

Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Chicago to Baltimore on official business pertaining to his property accountability to the Quartermaster's Department, and, upon the completion thereof, will report by telegraph to the Quartermaster General of the army for further instructions.

Lieut. Col. James Rockwell, Jr., Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the expedition to Puerto Rico, and will accompany Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, to that island.

Major William A. Simpson, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Pacific, and will report to the Adjutant General of the army for duty in his office.

The resignation by Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, of his commission as Major and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers only, has been accepted by the President to take effect July 8.

The following-named officers will report in due time to the President of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Aug. 22, for examination with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department: Second Lieut. Harry H. Stout, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, Second Artillery.

Capt. Homer F. Aspinwall, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, who is also detailed for duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed at once to New York City and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster, General Depot Quartermaster, for assignment to duty on board the steamer Manitoba now at that city. Capt. Aspinwall will assume charge of the steamer and perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments while on board, and will proceed thereon to such point or points as may be designated by Col. Kimball. The future movements of the steamer will be governed by directions given by proper authority after arrival at its destination. When troops are embarked on the steamer named, Capt. Aspinwall will be under the orders of the commanding officer thereof.

Navy.

George E. Marchand is appointed Paymaster's Clerk on the Detroit.

Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Crawford is ordered to the Vermont.

Commander Z. L. Tanner, retired, is ordered to additional duty in the Bureau of Equipment.

Gunner A. S. Williams is ordered to New York July 27 for examination by a board of medical survey and to await orders.

Lieut. J. A. Bell is detached from the East Boston and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Chaplain Joseph H. McIntire, when discharged from treatment at the Brooklyn Hospital, is ordered home on sick leave for three months.

Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, retired, is ordered to the New Hampshire, and also to duty in connection with the accounts of auxiliary vessels.

Ensign William V. Pratt is ordered to resume his duties on board the Mayflower.

Ensign W. J. Manion is detached from the Vicksburg and ordered home on sick leave for six months.

Acting Gunner George Charette is ordered to the Iowa.

Civil Engineer U. S. G. White is placed on furlough pay for three years, and ordered to lose two numbers.

Assistant Surgeon R. K. McClanahan is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Engineer Alfred G. Knights is ordered to duty with the Canonicus and to be ready for orders to that vessel.

Assistant Paymaster Isaac B. Smith is ordered to the Apache.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Arthur D. Ostrander is ordered to duty with the Mahopac and to be ready for orders to that vessel.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison, when discharged from treatment at the Brooklyn Hospital, is ordered home and on sick leave for three months.

TRADE WITH COSTA RICA

Dr. J. J. Ulloa Comes Here as Consul and Also to Promote Commercial Relations.

FACTS ABOUT HIS COUNTRY

Sugar and Tobacco Culture and the Development of Gold Mines Expected to Add Largely to Its Wealth.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the Atlas Line steamer Alleghany was Dr. J. J. Ulloa, who up to May last was Secretary of State of Costa Rica, and has come here as Costa Rican Consul General to the United States, with headquarters in New York. In addition to his duties as Consul General Dr. Ulloa has been delegated to promote commerc between Costa Rica and this country, and he will open a bureau of information for the benefit of American merchants and manufacturers who may desire to establish commercial relations with that country.

"Trade between the United States and Costa Rica," said Dr. Ulloa last evening, "has been steadily on the increase for the last year or two, and we want to extend it more and more as the country becomes more developed.

"The principal exports of Costa Rica are coffee, bananas, hides, and dye woods. There is a good deal of gold in the country, although the gold mines have not yet been well worked. The main imports are dry goods and machinery, the latter of which mainly comes from the United States. We also import from this country large quantities of unbleached cottons, which are much used by the peasantry. America now stands second among the countries that trade with Costa Rica, the amount of commerce annually being about $1,500,000. England holds the first place.

"Sugar cane is more extensively cultivated in Costa Rica than in former years, and I have been told by experts that our cane is richer, and of a finer quality than that grown in Cuba, and yields a larger percentage of sugar. Our tobacco culture is also increasing, and the product is fully as good as the best Havana and Colombian tobacco.

"The principal gold mines are on the Pacific Slope, and are called the Avangares. They are said to be richer than the Transvaal mines. An English company is now working them. Other gold miners are in Buena Vista, and it is said that Senator Jones of Nevada and Mr. Haggin intend to work some of these. There is plenty of gold also in the Aguacate region, but the gold there is mixed with arsenic, and is very difficult of treatment. I understand, however, that a new process has been invented to extract that gold easily and cheaply. There are also silver and iron mines, but, as for coal, very little has thus far been found.

"Our immigration thus far has not been large, and we are not quite prepared to encourage it on any extended scale until we get our land laws in proper shape. Most of our immigrants come from Germany, Italy, and the United States. Of Americans there are about 1,000 in the country.

"Gen. John R. Casement of Ohio has the contract for building the interocean railroad. I signed the contract for the railroad for Gen. Casement when I was Minister of the Interior and Public Improvements, and in the contract there is a clause authorizing him to introduce foreign labor for the construction of the railroad, but after the completion of the work all black and Chinese laborers that he may have brought will have to be deported. We do not want negroes or Chinese.

"Although much further South than New York, Costa Rica is quite a pleasant country to live in. The average temperature is between 70 and 75 degrees, and the maximum temperature in the lowlands is 84 degrees. In fact, when Costa Ricans come up here in the Summer they suffer a good deal from the heat. There is some malaria in Costa Rica, but we have never had a genuine case of yellow fever, even in the ports.

"In regard to the Nicaraguan Canal, we do not yet know what the last commission has reported, as the report has not yet been made public. It is rumored, however, that the new route of the canal will traverse more territory than former proposed lines, and will enter more into Costa Rica.

"As to the war with Spain, of course, we sympathize with the Spaniards in their misfortunes, as we are of the same race. But on the other hand, this is a humanitarian war on the part of the United States for the liberation of a country and for the development of commerce and industry and above all, liberty. When we weigh these considerations our good wishes must go with the Americans."

HAVANA BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED.

The Light at Cape San Antonio, Western Cuba, Also Burns.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 26.—A squad of Spanish soldiers, three miles west of Bahia Honda, Province of Pinar del Rio, yesterday afternoon fired half a dozen shots at the Associated Press dispatch boat Dandy, which was passing that point, two miles out. Flash and smoke signals also marked the progress of the Dandy along the shore, which seemed to be excellently watched.

The country from a point west of Bahia Honda to Havana is in a high state of cultivation. The red hull of the Spanish steamer Alfonso XII., sunk near Mariel, is a conspicuous mark.

Cape San Antonio Light, at the western extremity of the Island of Cuba, is burning, and Havana was brilliantly illuminated last night.

Food Shipped to Havana.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The people of Havana are still making desperate efforts to get supplies in through the blockade, and two steamers are reported to have cleared to-day from Vera Cruz, Mexico, loaded with food, bent on reaching Sagua at least, whence the supplies may be shipped overland to Havana. The Navy Department will give the matter attention.

HAMILTON FISH'S BODY HERE.

Funeral Services for the Dead Soldier to be Held Friday.

The body of Sergt. Hamilton Fish of the Rough Riders, who was killed at La Quasina, arrived in Jersey City last night over the Pennsylvania Railroad. With the remains were Nicholas Fish, the dead soldier's father, and Undertaker Burton, who accompanied Mr. Fish to Cuba. Mr. Fish crossed the Twenty-third Street ferry and went at once to his residence in Irving Place, while the undertaker took the body to his establishment in University Place, where it will remain until this morning, when it will be taken to St. Mark's Church, at Second Avenue and Fifth Street.

Mrs. Fish last night gave the funeral arrangements as far as perfected. The body will lie before the altar in St. Mark's Church until Friday at 11:30 o'clock, when the funeral services will be held. So far only the Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer of St. Paul's has been named to officiate, but the Rev. Dr. Rylance, pastor of St. Mark's, if in the city, will assist. There will be a military funeral, and a detail from Troop A will accompany the body to the Grand Central Station, whence it will be taken to Garrison's, on the Hudson, for interment.

"My son was a Sergeant, a non-commissioned officer," said Mrs. Fish last night, "and he will be buried only with such military honors as are due to his rank."

The body is in a metallic casket, hermetically sealed and inclosed in a black cloth coffin. Young Fish had been buried wrapped only in his blanket, and the body was embalmed after being disinterred. With the exception of the blanket and uniform, none of the young soldier's effects was recovered. Mr. Burton said that while in Cuba he saw at least twenty men who claimed to have seen Fish fall, but none could tell what had become of his belongings, which his father desired to bring home.

Many generations of the Fish family have been buried from St. Mark's in the Bowery, as the church is still sometimes called. In the cemetery attached to the church lies the body of Nicholas Fish, the great-grandfather of the young soldier, and some years ago Mr. Fish had the bodies of his father, Hamilton Fish, once Secretary of State, and other members of the family removed to the plot at Garrisons.

Mrs. Fish denied last night that she had offered the two top floors of her house in Irving Place as a hospital for the wounded Rough Riders. She said she thought that wounded men would receive better treatment in the general hospitals than could possibly be accorded them in any private house.

TO START A NEW BREWERY

Concern with $500,000 Capital to be Organized by Central Liquor Dealers' Association.

RETAILERS WILL CONTROL IT

Promoters Say the Enterprise Will Render Them Independent of the Brewers' Pool, Which They Claim Is Already Broken.

The beer drinkers of New York are to have the opportunity of tasting a new brew before long, if the plans of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association do not miscarry. At a meeting yesterday afternoon the association decided to start a new brewery, which will be controlled and operated by consumers, meaning, in this instance, liquor retailers. A committee was appointed to formulate plans for the enterprise.

This determination has been hastened by the difference between brewers and retailers arising over the enforcing of the war tax on beer, but it is, nevertheless, the consummation of a plan which the liquor dealers have been contemplating for two or three years. They have long felt that the retailer ought to do his own brewing, but they would probably have kept on feeling so without doing anything about it for some time to come, if the United States had not embarked on a foreign war.

Before the war tax was laid on beer the internal revenue tax amounted to $1 a barrel. The war tax added another dollar, but the brewers got with this new tariff a discount of 15 cent, making $1.85 to be paid as against the former tax of $1. As the brewers had formally declared that they would not pay a cent of the war tax, and have even charged $1 for it, feeling on the subject among the retailers has been bitter.

The meeting yesterday took place in Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street. Peter McGinn, President of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association, (which is representative of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx,) occupied the chair, and Patrick M. Mallon, the regular Secretary, acted in that capacity. The trouble with the brewers was freely discussed, and various retailers told what special agreements certain brewers were making with their customers. The brewers, they said, were privately paying back to the consumers half of the war tax, through their collectors, or were allowing an extra discount because of the tax. This is a direct violation of the brewers' agreement.

Discussion turned on the project of the new brewery, which would not only assure a good beer at a stable price, but make the retailers independent of the brewers. A committee of eleven retailers was appointed to formulate a plan of organization and report to the association.

Directly after the meeting of the association had broken up a conference of the committee was held, and Bernard T. Kearns of Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue was chosen Chairman. Other members of the committee are Peter McGinn, Francis J. O'Connell, President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association; Morris Tekulsky, and Louis Tekulsky. The committee has not yet decided whether they will build a new brewery or buy an old brewery building and start their enterprise in it. It has been agreed, however, that it will be a stock concern, with a capitalization of $500,000.

Morris Tekulsky, who has been prominent in the fight of the liquor dealers for what they believe to be their rights, was seen at his home, 128 East Ninety-fourth Street, last night in reference to the project.

"The brewery," he said, "is not to be owned and run by the association, but by the consumers. No one but consumers will be allowed to hold stock, and any man who is a reputable liquor retailer in this city will be able to purchase stock. It will not be a hard thing to get 100 men to put in $1,000 at the start, and when we have the first $100,000 raised the rest of the $500,000 will come easily enough.

"The first object of the project is to give the members of the association the first call on the purchase of a now brand of good beer. The beer will be a genuine German brew, and pure. We intend to manufacture the best beer possible at the lowest price, and in this way all consumers will get the benefit of its quality. Then it will be sold at a net price, doing away with this custom of selling at so much a barrel and so much off. Heretofore brewers have sold beer nominally at $8 a barrel, but have given a discount that made it come to $6. Then when they sold a hundred barrels to a credit customer they would take a mortgage for $8 instead of for $6 on his property, and if they ever foreclosed they were that much in. This project of ours will go through, you may be sure, and we will sell at a stated price.

"The brewers' pool is broken. Some of the brewers are paying back half the tax and some are allowing a discount of 5 or 10 per cent. on their total bills to consumers. If they deny this we will publish the names of about ten brewers who we know have made such concessions."

GOLF AT SHINNECOCK.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 26.—The Shinnecock Golf Club began its annual tournament here to-day, with over eighty starters in the preliminary round. Foxhall Keene, George C. Clark, Jr., Harry Hollins, Jr., W. J. Travers, and W. H. Sands were among the prominent competitors. The day's play was confined to qualifying round at thirty-six holes, medal play, in which the best sixteen scores qualified to continue at match play for the President's Cup. Those who did not qualify will meet in another round at thirty-six holes to-morrow, and the best eight will be eligible for the Consolation Cup.

The best gross score was made by Harry Hollis, Jr., of the Westbrook Golf Club, while G. C. Clark, Jr., of Shinnecock and J. F. Curtis of Harvard tied for the gold medal offered for eighteen holes each at 81.

The sixteen who qualified for the President's Cup were H. B. Hollins, J. F. Curtis, G. C. Clark, Jr., W. J. Travis, M. S. Barger, Daniel Chauncey, R. Terry, Jr., W. H. Sands, John Reid, Jr., Foxhall Keene, L. P. Bayard, Jr., W. H. Coles, R. P. Huntington, C. L. Perkins, T. M. Robertson, and C. D. Barnes.

The cup offered for the best showing by clubs in the preliminary rounds was won by Shinnecock Hills. The St. Andrews Golg Club was second.

Rochefort as Satan.

A nasty joke has been played, perhaps unintentionally, says The Morning Post's Paris correspondent, on M. Henri Rochefort by one of the sculptors of the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, the Church of the National Vow, on the summit of Montmartre. In the Chapel of St. Geneviève is a bronze bas-relief representing the demon tempting the patron saint of Paris, while she is being protected by her guardian angel. The demon is an exact portrait of M. Henri Rochefort, whose singular beard, mustache, and hair, and characteristic profile cannot be mistaken.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		*P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:52	Sun sets	7:20	Moon sets	11:38

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:01	Gov. Isl'd	1:00	H. Gate	2:49
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:50	Gov. Isl'd	1:56	H. Gate	3:45

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 27.		
Amrum, Santiago	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cymric, Queenstown, and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, Newfoundland		3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JULY 28.		
Alliance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ardanhu, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friederich der Grosse		12:00 M.
FRIDAY, JULY 29.		
A. Dumois, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Linda, La Plata	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Norge, La Plata	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		1:00 P. M.
Tjomo, St. Kitts, &c.		
SATURDAY, JULY 30.		
Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandria, London		
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Catania, Mexican ports		1:00 P. M.
Europe, London		
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Livorno, Rio Janeiro &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ohio, Hull		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Naples, &c.		
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Aztec, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 4 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates, Hongkong, June 24 and Yokohama July 8 arrived at San Francisco per steamer Aztec and are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 30.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 27.

Britannia, Gibraltar, July 13.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, July 13.
Hannah M. Bell, Gibraltar, July 13.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, July 15.
Teutonic, Queenstown, July 21.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

Barbarossa, Bremen, July 16.
Critic, Dundee, July 14.
Island, Christiania, July 15.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, July 17.
Saale, Southampton, July 20.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

Aquileja, Gibraltar, July 15.
Archter, Hamburg, July 15.
City of Augusta, Savannah, July 26.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Colorado, Hull, July 16.
La Touraine, Havre, July 22.
Lucania, Queenstown, July 24.

SUNDAY, JULY 31.

Advance, Colon, July 24.
El Dorado, New Orleans.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 15.
Robert Dickinson, Shields, July 17.
Winifreda, London, July 21.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

Energia, Gibraltar, July 18.
Nomadic, Liverpool, July 22.

Arrived—Tuesday, July 26.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., July 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Catherine, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Delke Rickmers, (Ger.,) Bahle, Stettin July 5, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Kingston, &c., July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Masconome, (Br., new, 2,378 tons,) Jenkins, Sunderland July 12, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Stapledon, Buenos Ayres, &c., July 2, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Aquila, (Nor.,) Anderson, Pilley's Island July 20, with sulphur ore to Pim, Forwood & Kellock—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) De Vries, Amsterdam July 14, and Boulogne 15th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Olivedene, (Br.,) Harrison, Trinidad and Grenada June 15, with mdse. to Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Johnston, Marseilles, &c., May 18, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp July 13, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) Boe, Port Antonio, &c., July 18, with fruit to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Davis, Bristol July 12 in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans July 20, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS George W. Clyde, Robinson, Jacksonville July 22 and Charleston 23d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah July 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Laurelwood (Br.,) Marver, Huelva, &c., July 9, with sulphur ore to order—vessel to J. E. Davis. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Rotterdam July 14, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Morant Bay, &c., July 16, with mdse. and passengers to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp July 17, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M. 25th.

SS Thomas Anderson, (Br.,) Shaw, Shields July 11, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in Lower Bay at 5:58 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 26, 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Uller (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Indra, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Marengo, (Br.,) for Newcastle, Eng.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Saginaw, (Br.,) for Port au Prince &c.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Carib, for Charleston, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Giuseppe, (Ital.,) Trapani, from New York for Rosario, was spoken July 6 in lat. 11 south, lon. 35 west.

Bark Lalla Rookh, (Br.,) Hugo, from New York for Sligo was spoken July 20 in lat. 53, lon. 31.

Notice to Mariners.

CHINA SEA—TIENTSIN DISTRICT—CHANGE IN POSITION OF LIGHTSHIP "TAKU."

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the Bar having extended further seaward, the Lightship Taku has been moved 9½ cables E. by S. ¾ S., magnetic, from her old position, and that she is now moored in 19 feet at low water spring tides. Approximate position: Latitude, 38° 54' 36" N.; Longitude, 117° 51' 46" E. By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER, Acting Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, June 20, 1898.

CHINA SEA—YANGTZE RIVER—CHINKIANG DISTRICT—BETHUNE POINT BEACON LIGHT.

Notice is hereby given that the Bethune Point Beacon Light has been shifted 200 yards N. 84° E. from its last position, in consequence of the washing away of the land on which it stood. By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER, Acting Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, June 20, 1898.

CHINA SEA—YANGTZE RIVER—KIUKIANG DISTRICT—POINT HAINES BEACON LIGHT.

Notice is hereby given that the Point Haines Beacon Light has been shifted 91 yards S. 46° E. from its last position, in consequence of the washing away of the river bank. By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER, Acting Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, June 20, 1898.

CHINA SEA—SWATOW DISTRICT—MUD FLAT BUOY DISCONTINUED.

Notice is hereby given that the Mud Flat Buoy No. 2 in the published list for 1898, has been removed, and that mooring dolphins have been erected 70 feet outside of the position it occupied. By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER, Acting Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, June 20, 1898.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, July 26.—SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) of 920 tons, from Hamburg for Malaga, has been lost near Cape Villano and her crew have arrived at Corunna.

A dispatch from Calcutta says that the bark Craigwhinnie, (Br.,) Capt. Snow, bound from Calcutta for Talcahuano, has been badly damaged by colliding with the bark Otterburn, (Br.,) Capt. Benson, off Garden Reach a suburb of Calcutta on the Hoogley. The Otterburn, which was lying at anchor, outward bound for New York, was slightly damaged.

A cable dispatch has been received, which says that the steamer Ecuador, (Br.,) of 1,310 tons, trading locally on the west coast of South America, is ashore about twelve miles from Lebu, on the coast of Chile and will probably be a total wreck. All the crew and passengers were saved and part of her cargo may be recovered with prompt assistance.

SS Garrick, (Br.,) Capt. Edlen, from Liverpool July 13 for Rio Janeiro, is at St. Vincent, C. V., with pumps out of order and having them repaired.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 26.—SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Mongolian (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, sld. from Palermo for New York yesterday.

SS Argonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York for Stettin, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Cristina, (Br.,) Capt. Frame, from New York via Adelaide, arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller from New York, arr. at Bremerhaven to-day.

SS Cheruskia, (Ger.,) Capt. Rusch, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Frederick Knight, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New York via Falmouth, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York via Genoa, sld. from Venice for Trieste, &c., July 21.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, (from Stettin, &c.,) sld. from Havre for New York July 24.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Dona Maria (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York via Fayal and Lisbon, arr. at Oporto July 20.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New York, arr. at Para July 20.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) Capt. Thianich, from New York for Trieste, arr. at Genoa July 23.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New York, arr. at Marseilles July 23.

SS Holbein (Br.,) Capt. Shurlock, from New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New York for Naples and Marseilles, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blythe, from New York via Genoa, arr. at Savona July 21.

COLON July 26.—SS Finance arr. here at 1:20 P. M. yesterday.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—J. E. Halton, San Domingo; Dr. H. B. Lee, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; J. Mannich, Formosa, and William Theodson, Hankow.

EMBIRE—Baron von Munchow, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—Major J. B. Bryce, Newport, and J. Barnardo Calvo, Costa Rica.

GRAND—Dr. C. C. Marburg, United States Army, Washington.

HOLLAND—K. Pritchard Morgan, London; Wade Gardner, Shanghai, and John E. Young, Glasgow.

IMPERIAL—W. P. Clough, St. Paul, and Major Emory Turner, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Frederick W. Hammond, Tokio, Japan, and Hans Shalk, Copenhagen.

MURRAY HILL—A. A. Robinson, Topeka, and William Auld, Havana.

WALDORF—Valentine Gomes Farias, Mexican Legation, London, and Arthur G. Hopper, Leeds, England.

WINDSOR—C. F. Heathcote, Tasmania.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bissell, C. H., Southington, Conn., dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, laces and embroideries, 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bronner Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Bronner, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Crawford, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. B. Russell, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Cohen, M., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; M. Cohen, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Shaw, hosiery; J. J. Williams, cloaks; J. F. O'Brien, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. J. Gunther, toys; 56 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Emporium & Golden Rule Bazaar, San Francisco, Cal.; F. W. Clark, fancy goods, 108 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Eiseman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Eiseman, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bonties, dress goods; 258 Church Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Freer, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. Hoolihan, clothing; Sinclair House.

Friedman & Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; H. Roseman, clothing; Gerard Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Trask, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, and silks, 55 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Goldsmith, S. A., Company, New London, Conn.; S. A. Hess, notions; Grand Union Hotel.

Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Kluckholm, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Greenstein, Merkel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Merkel, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hackett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Roberts, ladies' and infants' wear; Gilsey House.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Hamburger, woolens; 714 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Hart, E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Hart, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers, Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Henvenrich Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; C. Henvenrich, tailors' trimmings, 708 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hughes, William, Evansville, Ind.; C. A. Hughes, laces and embroideries, 622 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Landy, clothing; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. A. Jones, stationery; 699 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman, H., Brunswick, Ga.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Klee, S., Sons & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. J. Klee, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

Kline, Eppehimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; I. K. Zerbe, carpets; W. K. Kline, linens and white goods; W. G. Sands, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; E. Brandeis, boys' clothing; 51 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Long, J., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. S. Kent, clothing, 51 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Lieber Brothers, Helena, Ark.; M. Lieber, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Metropole.

McCartny, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. L. McCarthy, carpets, 266 West Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Wilcox, millinery; 57 White Street.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; H. W. Cox, notions and fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. M. Sage, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. J. Griffiths, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Gilsey House.

Moses, M., Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; B. Moses, furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. H. Gardner, millinery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; S. E. Olsen, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Palmer & Cassidy, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Cassidy, millinery; Mrs. C. Palmer, millinery; Union Square Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Lloyd, crockery; 2 Walker Street.

Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Pollock, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rich Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; I. Rich, clothing; Hoffman House.

Rice, J. H., & Friedman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. H. Rice, blankets and underwear; 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; H. P. Alvord, shawls, 51 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Sarles, H. J., & Co., Liberty, N. Y.; Mr. Sarles, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Starr, A. E., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; A. E. Starr, ladies' and infants' wear, 721 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Simon & Mosenfelder, Rock Isle, Ill.; L. Simon, clothing; Belvedere House.

Sibley, Lindsey & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.: S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street.

Shillito, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Burman, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 346 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. Rochat, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; C. H. Jones, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; C. W. Prescott, cloaks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Vendig Brothers & Co., Dallas, Texas; L. H. Vendig, shirts; Hotel Marlborough.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets and rugs; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; T. S. Tromey, dry goods, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks, 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Gyyer, art novelties, Broadway and Tenth Street; Gilsey House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. F. Finlayson, ladies' kid gloves, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces, embroideries; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wood, J. B., & W. H. Wood, Charlottestown, Va.; W. H. Wood, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

GOOD TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

Wrenn and Whitman Beat Blakemore and Hitchcock—Interesting Singles.

BOSTON, July 26.—Good tennis was the rule at Longwood to-day, and many of the matches in singles were even and interesting. E. P. Fischer and J. D. Forbes were unable to reach here from the West and were obliged to default, while Beale Wright, the interscholastic champion, was indisposed. Rain prevented several single and double matches from being played. The summary of the day's play follows:

DOUBLES—PRELIMINARY ROUND.

Wrenn and Whitman beat Blakemore and Hitchcock 6—0, 6—2, 6—0.

SINGLES—PRELIMINARY ROUND.

E. T. Gross beat E. P. Fischer by default.
D. Emery beat Beale Wright by default.
R. Hooker beat J. D. Forbes by default.

FIRST ROUND.

C. P. Budlong beat Alfred Codman 6—4, 6—2, 5—7, 3—6, 7—5.
G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat G. W. Lee 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.
E. D. Mervin beat G. Cabot 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.
Richard Hooker beat D. Emery 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.
C. V. Whitbeck beat G. A. Miles by default.

SECOND ROUND.

S. C. Millet beat H. H. Hackett 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.
H. L. Ewer beat Kenneth Horton 4—6, 6—0, 6—4, 5—7, 10—8.

The Boston-New York team match will probably be played the last of the week.

THE RACING AT BRIGHTON

Some Good Sport and Close Finishes Witnessed on the Track by the Sea.

TROLLEY BEATEN BY LAMBENT

Cormorant in the Fifth Race Led from Start to Finish—Marito's Victory in the Final Event a Popular One.

Probably the best lot of horses that ran at Brighton Beach yesterday was the batch of a half dozen that faced the starter in the fourth race, a dash of five furlongs. According to the programme it was a highweight handicap, but the top weight was only 126 pounds, and that was carried by Trolley, who was about an even favorite with Autumn, "Jack" Joyner's clever two-year-old, who was giving fifteen pounds to Trolley, and more to every other competitor in the race.

Trolley rewarded the confidence displayed in him by the bookmakers to a certain extent, for he tried hard to win, and fought gamely for the honors against Lambent. The latter, however, would not be denied yesterday, as she liked the weight, the track, and the distance, and O'Leary rode her with more than his customary skill. She raced along in front of the field, and refused to give up her advantage to Trolley, who was being forced to her best by Doggett. Trolley was first to quit, and directly the pair got into the homestretch Lambent slipped away from her companion, and had things her own way to the finish.

Beaten by Lambent, as he was, Trolley had another to finish in the stretch. That was Autumn, who came fast at the end of the run and put up a good fight against Trolley, but was beaten by a half length for the place money.

Just before this there had been a race at a mile with Rotterdam, the favorite, and ultimately the winner, though Chenille was beaten but a length. Chenille should have won, and probably would have done so but for the fact that she was ridden by a little tot, J. Daly, a son of the owner of the mare, and very evidently an amateur in the saddle. Young Daly had the reckless disregard of fear that comes from ignorance, and he was all over the track with his mount, endangering the lives of the other boys who rode, as well as imperiling his own neck.

At the first turn he nearly ran down Swamp Angel, and promised so much more trouble that the rest of the boys pulled out of the way to give the novice all the room possible. It was by a bit of good luck alone that he failed to throw Rotterdam in the stretch, and all the boys in the race were glad when it was over and Chenille and young Daly were safely housed in the paddock.

Cormorant made a show of his field in the fifth race. This two-year-old took such a lead that he could not be caught in the homestretch, although on reaching it he tried hard to quit. Songer, however, kept at him persistently, and got the tired youngster home a length in front of Ben Viking, though the latter was much the fresher of the pair, and appeared to finish strong and fast, which was probably due to the fact that Cormorant was stopping.

Marito, the "good thing" for the final race, a run of a mile, proved to be what his backers thought when they drove his price down from 5 to 2 at the opening to 8 to 5 at the close. He beat Dr. Catlett, the favorite, driven out, in the fast time of 1:41¼, though the latter had what the crowd seemed to think was the best of the start. Dr. Catlett surrendered the lead on the backstretch to Her Own, but the latter had in turn to give way to Marito in the stretch. The victory was the most popular of the day, and was cheered when Maher rode back to weigh in, in regular Suburban Handicap winner fashion.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won more than one race this year; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾.

1—Songster, J. E. Madden's ch. g., 3 years, by St. Blaise-Soubrette, 91 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5 ... (Dupee)
2—Charagrace, J. Hynes & Co.'s. b. g., 3, 91, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... (Maher)
3—Tinge, J. Adams's br. h., 6, 108, 8 to 5 ... (Hamilton)
4—Merlin, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 3, 94, 9 to 2 ... (O'Connor)

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Federal, J. P. Martin's br. c., by Kingston, or Burlington-Forethought, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money ... (Doggett)
2—Mark Miles, J. C. Fitzsimmons's br. c., 112, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... (James)
3—Leando, James Galway's ch. c., 112, 4 to 1 ... (Taral)

Belle of H., 104, 60 to 1, (Jones;) Lady Meddlesome, 109, 12 to 1, (Matthews;) Improvident, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Somers, 112, 25 to 1, (Coylie;) Dan Cupid, 107, 5 to 2, (Songer;) Subject, 109, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Sister Fox, 109, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Spanish Main, 107, 60 to 1, (Flint;) Klondyke Queen, 104, 20 to 1, (Thompson,) and Mener B., 104, 60 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 4 years, by Rotherhill-Bendova, 113 pounds, 1 to 3 and out ... (Taral)
2—Chenille, M. J. Daly's ch. m., 4, 101, 30 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... (J. Daly)
3—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. m., 4, 106, 14 to 5 ... (Maher)
4—Fitzgibbons, J. L. Holland's b. g., 3, 106, 100 to 1 ... (Flint)

Won in a drive by a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¼.

1—Lambent, M. Clancy's b. m., 5 years, by Amphion-Starlight, 120 pounds, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5 ... (O'Leary)
2—Trolley, W. B. Jennings's b. m., 4, 126, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ... (Doggett)
3—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 110, 5 to 5 ... (Maher)

Lady Marian, 113, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Orion, 125, 8 to 1, (Taral,) and Hanwell, 118, 50 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., by Phoenix-Glen Hop, 102 pounds, 11 to 10 and 1 to 2 ... (Songer)
2—Ben Viking, T. P. Hayes's b. c., 106, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5 ... (Matthews)
3—Country Dance, L. O. Appleby's b. f., 99, 5 to 1 ... (Maher)

Savory, 102, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Hold Up, 106½, 100 to 1, (Flint,) and Neuberger, 102, 30 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $500 this year. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¼.

1—Marito, P. J. Miles's b. f., 3 years, by Volante-Maori, 97 pounds, 9 to 5 ... (Maher)
2—Dr. Catlett, Turney Brothers' ch. h., 4, 128, 3 to 5 ... (Taral)
3—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. m., 4, 102, 15 to 1 ... (O'Connor)
4—Governor Budd, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 5, 96, 50 to 1 ... (Songer)

Won in a drive by two lengths; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tanis	111	Prince Auckland	99
Leo Lake	108	Vigenta	99
Abingdon	108	Tinkler	96
Black Dude	102	Maximo Gomez	96
Gun Metal	99	Pink Chambray	94

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

The Gardner	102	Braham	98
Life Guard	102	Hop Scotch	98
Sir Florian	101	Curio	95
Meddlesome	100	Ninety Cents	95
Mount Clemmens	100	St. Clair	93
Jean Ingelow	99		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Brass	126	Genard	123
St. Frusquin	126	Hardy C.	123
Wauwego	126	Pocketbook	123
Julius Caesar	126	Fairy Dale	121
Yodan	123	Inspection	121
Sculptor	123	Blissful	121
Steward	123	Mrs. Trumbridge	121
Orthos	123	Ellerslie Belle	121

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Peep o' Day	126	Ben Ronald	111
Royal Stag	122	Komurasaki	106
Glorian	122	Sensational	99
Our Johnny	111	Jefferson	91

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs.

Kirkwood	112	Crown	107
Tut Tut	109	Gad Fly	107
Morning	109	Al Reeves	107

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap. One mile and a half, over six hurdles.

Brown Red	145	El Cid	135
Kinvarra	144	Shults	135
Rheinstrom	137		

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Geneva, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 26.—Nearly 2,000 persons attended the Geneva meeting of the Western New York State Trotting Circuit in this city to-day. Only one of the three races on the programme was finished. Summaries:

2:34 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Allawood, b. g.; Eban Clark, Allentown, Penn. ... 1 1 1
Bonnie L., b. m.; Frank Matty, Syracuse ... 4 2 2
Clovia, ro. m.; J. Olovetti, Elmira ... 2 4 4
Fred H., b. g.; S. A. Ferguson, Spring Mills ... 3 6 3
Lady Bashford, b. m.; E. G. Gurney, Columbus, Ohio ... 5 3 6
Dorris, ro. m.; Fred Cook, Auburn ... 3 5 5
Wilkes Maid, g. m.; H. B. Andrews, Utica ... 6 8 8
Minnie T., s. m.; H. I. Andrews, Carbondale, Penn. ... 7 7 7
Time—2:22¼; 2:20¼; 2:21¼.

2:29 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Little Rose, b. m.; Fred Cook, Auburn ... 2 1 3 1 2 3
Martina, b. m.; C. B. Snyder, Syracuse ... 1 5 7 3 1 2
Sarainesca, ch. m.; Ellwood Smith, Wilkesbarre ... 5 6 1 2 5 1
Daisy S., ch. m.; Frank Matty, Syracuse ... 3 4 2 4 dr.
Alma, b. m.; G. W. Lewis, Owego ... 4 3 6 7 4 dr
Queen Carlos, ro. m.; C. L. Van Auken, Syracuse ... 8 2 5 5 6 dr
Casco, b. s.; Dr. J. A. Dean, Catskill ... 6 8 8 6 3 dr
Jim Smith, ch. g.; E. L. Crest, Elmira ... 7 7 4 dis.
Time—2:28¼; 2:26¼; 2:29¾; 2:26¼; 2:28¼; 2:29¼.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Burtona, b. m.; E. C. Strong, New Paltz ... 1 1 2 3
May Christine, b. m.; T. L. Arthur, Brooklyn ... 5 2 1 1
Governor Bushnell, b. g.; E. G. Gurney, Columbus, Ohio ... 10 9 5 2
Lady Entrique, b. m.; S. Y. Demarest, New York ... 2 6 9 7
Shanlie, b. g.; E. E. Stetson, Canandaigua ... 7 4 3 5
Red Rover, b. g.; Frank Matty, Syracuse ... 3 7 10 4
Rudd, b. g.; W. L. Snow, Hornellsville ... 4 3 8 8
Kitty Regent, b. m.; G. Hatch, Moravia ... 6 8 4 9
King Alcantra, b. c.; W. J. Dwyer, Rochester ... 9 5 6 10
Uncle Job, ch. g.; J. G. Overshire, Athens, Penn. ... 8 10 7 6
Time—2:21¼; 2:19¼; 2:20¼; 2:21¼.

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—The racing at the Grand Circuit meeting to-day resulted as follows:

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,500.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers) ... 4 2 1 1 1
Lottie Smart, ch. m., (Wallace) ... 1 1 3 2 2
Nicol, gr. g., (McMahon-Shank) ... 2 3 2 3 3
Ed B. Young, blk. g., (Kelly) ... 3 4 4 4 4
Time—2:09¾; 2:11; 2:15; 2:10¾; 2:11.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Rod Roy, b. g., by Red Cedar, (Hussey) ... 11 10 4 1 1 1
Louise Mc., ch. m., (Hudson) ... 1 1 3 11 12 8
Iris O., b. m., (Bush) ... 2 6 1 3 8 2
Rival, b. m., (Andrews) ... 10 12 2 2 5 ro
Minnetto, br. s., (Youmell) ... 6 2 12 6 4 ro
Mamie F., b. m., (McCarthy) ... 5 11 11 5 2 ro
Oakley, b. g., (French) ... 4 3 9 4 3 ro
Valpa, b. m., (Thayer) ... 3 7 10 8 9 ro
Maideno, br. m., (Bokock) ... 7 4 8 9 11 ro
Anita S., b. m., (Saunders) ... 9 5 6 10 7 ro
Sybil H., ch. m., (Reed) ... 8 8 5 12 6 ro
Iquique, b. s., (Hutchings) ... 12 9 7 7 10 ro
Time—2:14¼; 2:14¾; 2:15½; 2:16½; 2:17½; 2:20.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Klatawh, b. s., by Steinway, (McDowell) ... 1 1 14 1
Pentland, b. s., (Granger) ... 13 6 1 2
Sibilia, b. m., (McCleary) ... 3 2 2 11
McBride, b. s., (F. Doble) ... 2 8 11 10
Edward D., b. g., (Bever) ... 11 3 3 3
Midi, b. m., (Lapham) ... 12 10 7 8
Jib, b. g., (Downing) ... 9 5 4 4
Harry Omer, g. g., (Douglass) ... 6 7 8 6
Fairview, b. g., (Shears) ... 4 4 6 12
Egozon, b. g., (Critchfield) ... 5 12 5 5
Bernice, ch. m., (Bush) ... 7 13 9 13
Journeyman, br. g., (O'Neill) ... 10 9 10 7
Pilot Medium, Jr., br. s., (C. Starr) ... 8 11 13 14
Prestoria Wilkes, ch. m., (Kimlim) ... 14 14 12 9
Time—2:07; 2:09¾; 2:11½; 2:11¼.

At Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., July 26.—The Summer harness meeting at Granite State Park opened to-day. Summary:

2:21 Class.—Trot; purse, $500.

Suzette, b. m., Nebon-Louette, by Kentucky Prince, (Gilbert) ... 4 1 1 1
Andy W., ch. g., Anderson-Wilkes, dam by Dictator, (Folsom) ... 1 3 8 8
Rover, ch. s., (Marston) ... 2 2 3 3
J. T., g. g., (Lowe) ... 3 7 2 2
Lillian Oddmark, ch. m., (Kent) ... 6 4 4 4
Walter J., ch. g., (Clark) ... 7 9 4 6
Guenna, b. m., (Brennan) ... 5 6 7 5
Narcissus, blk. m., (Brady) ... 8 5 5 7
Happiness, b. g., (Walker) ... 9 8 dis.
Lissa B., b. m., (Middleby) ... Dis.
Time—2:17¼; 2:16; 2:17¼; 2:18¼.

Free-for-All Class.—Pace; purse, $500.

Dan Q., b. g., Simmicolon-Ypsilanti Belle, by Montgomery, (Shillinglaw) ... 1 1 1
Refina, g. m., Re-election-Minna Wilkes, by George Wilkes, (Bowen) ... 2 2 5
Billie C., b. g., (Rathburn) ... 5 3 2
Nellie Bruce, b. m., (O'Neil) ... 3 4 3
Planet, b. s., (Demarest) ... 4 5 4
Time—2:08½; 2:09¼; 2:10.

2:35 Class.—Pace; purse, $500.

American Girl, ch. m., Hall Boy-Express, (Conley) ... 1 1 1
Lady Ayer, br. m., Woodbrine-Redwood, (Doré) ... 3 2 3
Miss Moxie, ch. m., (Gillepy) ... 5 7 2
Dick Wilton, b. g., (Brennan) ... 2 3 4
Mercury Wilkes, ch. g., (Palmer) ... 4 6 5
Klondike, b. g., (Rathburn) ... 6 4 8
Hal Almont, b. g., (Middleby) ... 8 9 6
Libbie C., br. m., (McDonald) ... 7 8 7
Happy Girl, b. m., (Trout) ... 9 5 dis.
Time—2:15½; 2:16¾; 2:17¾.

At Albany.

ALBANY, July 26.—The racing to-day at Island Park resulted as follows:

2:37 Class.—Trotting; Purse $500.

Nellie Conway, g. m., by Pilot Medium-Algra, (Smith) ... 1 1 1
Mary Hill, b. m., (Dunbar) ... 2 2 6
Hurricane, blk. g., (Renick) ... 3 8 2
Sabeniah, b. m., (Greene) ... 3 3 8
Dolly Duroc, b. f., (Hyde) ... 4 5 8
Ildice, b. m., (McDonald) ... 5 4 7
Don D., b. s., (Murray) ... 6 7 4
Dolly Patchen, b. m., (Height) ... 8 6 9
Olga Virgis, b. m., (Cherier) ... 9 9 5
Time—2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:18¾.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Democracy, g. h., by Happy Partner-Sally Brass, (Cahall) ... 4 1 1 1
Connor, blk. g., (McGuire) ... 1 3 8 4
Helena Duplex, br. m., (Demarest) ... 5 2 2 6
Woodshed, ch. s., (Sterling) ... 6 5 7 2
Ambulator, br. g., (Fraser) ... 3 4 4 3
Sir Alcantara, b. g., (Lickert) ... 8 8 5 5
Old Hutch, br. g., (Seeley) ... 7 6 6 7
Rocky P., ch. s., (Kilborn) ... 2 2 dr.
Time—2:12½; 2:10¼; 2:12¾; 2:12¾.

Hamburg and Ornament to Race.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—A match race between Hamburg and Ornament will be run on the Saratoga track on Wednesday, Aug. 10. Secretary Chilton of the Saratoga Racing Association said to-night that the conditions of the race would not be made public for several days.

Hackney Stallion Banquo Dead.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 26.—Banquo, the champion hackney stallion, belonging to Robert Beith, M. P., is dead. At the Chicago Fair in 1897 he won the first prize, and at Toronto he won the championship. Twice he won the English Association's medal for the best hackney stallion bred in Canada.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

The Stewards' Cup Won by Mr. Jewett's Filly Altesse.

LONDON, July 26.—At the first day's racing of the Goodwood 1898 meeting to-day Mr. J. Jewett's four-year-old brown filly Altesse won the Steward's Cup. This race is of 300 sovereigns, part in specie, (given from the race fund,) added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-olds and upward; the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes.

There were fifteen horses in this race, including Mr. James R. Keene's four-year-old chestnut colt Voter, and the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. J. Jewett's four-year-old br. f. Altesse, by Amphion, out of Marchioness ... 1
Mr. Leopold d'Rothschild's four-year-old br. c. Rosemerryn, by Juggler, out of Rose Gules ... 2
Lord Warwick's three year-old ch. c. Lucknow, by St. Angelo, out of Luck ... 3

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:20 A. M.—89 Mangin Street; J. Besseno; damage slight.
2:45 A. M.—354 Cherry Street; A. Wolff; damage slight.
9:10 A. M.—2,186 First Avenue; R. Bellalo; damage slight.
10:15 A. M.—25 West One Hundred and Fifteenth; J. H. Dewell; damage slight.
7 P. M.—335 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Standard Gas Company; no damage.
7:10 P. M.—160 Second Avenue; no damage.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose a Thirteen-Inning Game in Baltimore by a Score of 4 to 3.

TIMELY HITS WON THE GAME

Meekin Was Hit by a Batted Ball, and Gettig, Who Replaced Him, Did Well—Brooklyns Lose a Game to the Bostons.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	58	29	.667
Boston	54	30	.643
Cleveland	51	32	.614
Baltimore	49	32	.605
Chicago	47	40	.540
New York	44	39	.530
Pittsburg	44	41	.518
Philadelphia	37	42	.468
Brooklyn	33	48	.407
Washington	31	51	.378
Louisville	30	55	.353
St. Louis	24	63	.276

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Baltimore, 4; New York, 3.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 1.
Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburg, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 2.

Game To-day.

Washington in Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The Baltimores and New Yorks started in to play two games to-day, but only one was completed, and it was a stirring contest. Both teams fought hard throughout, and it was anybody's game until the last man was out. In the third inning the Baltimores scored three runs on a base on balls, two singles and an error. In the visitors' half, two singles, a triple, and a two-bagger tied the score. After this base hits were few and far between, until the thirteenth inning, when two singles and Tiernan's fumble won the game for the ex-champions. Meekin was injured in the shoulder by a batted ball, and was replaced by Gettig.

The second game was not started as both teams had to catch early night trains for the West. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	0	2	5	0	0
Jennings, ss.	1	2	3	2	0	Tiernan, lf.	1	1	1	0	1
Kelley, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	0	2	17	0	1
Demont, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	9	7	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	14	1	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Holmes, lf.	0	2	8	0	0	Doyle, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0
Ball, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1	Grady, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Robinson, c.	1	0	3	3	0	Warner, c.	1	1	2	3	0
Maul, p.	0	0	1	4	0	Meekin, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Gettig, p.	1	1	0	6	0
Total	4	9	39	15	1	Total	3	10	39	24	2

Baltimore	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—4
New York	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Gettig and Joyce. Three-base hits—Tiernan and Van Haltren. Double play—Joyce, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Gettig, 4; off Maul, 3. Stolen base—Demont. Struck out—By Gettig, 1. Earned runs—New York, 3. Sacrifice hits—Grady, Warner, and Jennings. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; New York, 6. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS EASILY BEATEN.

The Bostons' Good Batting Gave Them an Easy Victory.

The Brooklyns were no match for the Bostons at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, where about 1,200 persons saw the champions win almost as they pleased. The game, although quickly played, was rather dull, the only feature being the timely hitting of the visitors. The Brooklyns are certainly offering the patrons of Washington Park a poor article of baseball. There is no dash or finish to their work, and when in company with such a strong team as the Bostons, they appear like a lot of selling platers in a race with thoroughbreds.

Lewis and Yeager were the opposing pitchers, but the former easily carried off the honors. In only two innings did more than three Brooklyn players face him, and three scattering hits were all the Brooklyns could get. A wild throw to first base by Collins is all that saved them from being shut out. Collins's misplay was also the only fielding error charged against the visitors. Yeager was an easy mark for the Bostons, particularly when hits meant runs. Lowe and Long did the best fielding. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Long, ss.	2	1	2	3	0	Griffin, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Stafford, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Duffy, cf.	1	3	2	0	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1
Collins, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1	Sheck'd, lf.	0	1	0	1	1
Lowe, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0	Magoon, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Bergen, c.	1	2	4	1	0	La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
G. Y'ager, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	5	2
Pickett, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Ryan, c.	1	1	5	2	0
Lewis, p.	1	0	1	2	0	J. Y'ger, p.	0	0	0	5	1
Total	6	10	27	11	1	Total	1	3	27	17	5

Boston	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0—6
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1. First base by errors—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 2. Base on balls—Off Lewis, 1; off Yeager, 3. Struck out—By Lewis, 1; by Yeager, 2. Stolen bases—Long, Duffy, (2.) Two-base hits—Duffy, Bergen, Long. Double plays—Lewis, Long, and G. Yeager; Hallman and La Chance. Sacrifice hit—Stafford. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 2.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—The St. Louis team lost to-day's game in the second inning, two errors and four hits netting five runs. Score:

Louisville	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Louisville, 8; St. Louis, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Frazer and Kittridge; St. Louis, Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburg, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—The home team won and lost a game with the Cincinnatis to-day. Both games were interesting. In the second game McCreery's batting was a notable feature. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hastings and Bowerman; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Vaughn; Pittsburg, Hoffer and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Game Postponed in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The game to-day with the Washingtons was called at the conclusion of the third inning on account of rain. The score when the game ended was 3 to 1 in favor of the Philadelphias.

Other Games.

In Toronto—Toronto, 5; Providence, 2.
In Buffalo—Buffalo, 10; Ottawa, 7.
In Syracuse—Wilkesbarre, 6; Syracuse, 4.
In Montreal—Montreal, 9; Springfield, 8.

Golf at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—On the links of the Saratoga Golf Club to-day, in the second preliminary play for the Manning Cup, Miss Alice Foos of New York City, who played from scratch, won in 71.

PRICE CLAIMS A PRISONER.

Three hours after Capt. Price took command of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night he returned to it with a prisoner. He was followed up Broadway from Twenty-eighth Street to Thirtieth and from there to the station by a large crowd, attracted by the somewhat unusual spectacle of a Captain of Police making an arrest.

At the station the prisoner was registered as William Stewart, a clerk, twenty-eight years old, of 205 West Twenty-eighth Street. He was charged with assaulting Abraham Grenner, twenty-eighth years old, of Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street. Capt. Price explained that he had discovered the two men quarreling on Broadway, near Twenty-eighth Street. He had sent Grenner to the New York Hospital in charge of Policeman McDermott.

When the Sergeant asked Capt. Price if he should credit the prisoner to Policeman McDermott, the Captain said: "No, Sir; he is my prisoner."

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THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The announcement that Spain has formally and directly sued for peace is of course gratifying. The announcement that she has done so through the French Ambassador at Washington is less gratifying. It happens that the rupture of diplomatic relations was made by Spain and not by us. Those relations could therefore best be reopened on the application of Spain, and our Government would of course consent to reopen them for the purpose of negotiating for peace. They were closed because our ultimatum impeached Spanish sovereignty. They must be reopened, if at all, in spite of that fact, and in conformity with the ultimatum which we have now made good by arms.

It is of course possible that the approach is made through the French Ambassador merely for the purpose of renewing the diplomatic relations that would enable us to negotiate directly with Spain. It is neither to our dignity nor interest, nor to those of Spain, that the representative of any European power should appear further than as a mere introducer, or that he should be the real negotiator.

The ultimatum upon which Spain broke off relations was our demand that she should evacuate Cuba. Her approach is, or ought to be, the announcement of a willingness to conform to that demand. But the demand as it then lay in the minds of the American people went further than the terms of the ultimatum. It was a requirement that she should quit this hemisphere in which she has been a bad mistress and a bad neighbor, in which after four hundred years of failure she has become intolerable. It is not of good augury that this application for peace should come simultaneously with the announcement of the landing of our expedition in Puerto Rico. It looks too much as if Spain, expecting us to demand peace on the basis of the "Uti possidetis" were hastening to make it before we could claim possession of any part of Puerto Rico, or of any part of the Philippines but Manila Bay.

If Spain expects to make peace merely by agreeing to evacuate Cuba, she will be disappointed. There is no party and no faction in this country which would consent to peace short of her agreement to withdraw from the Western Hemisphere. At whatever stage of the negotiations any reservation on her part appeared upon this point, the negotiations would be promptly broken off. An attempt to continue Spanish sovereignty in any part of the Western World would be mere trifling.

This is our "sine qua non." Outside of this there is nothing which cannot be made the subject of negotiation. We could not, after beginning the conquest of the Philippines, agree to render them back to Spain. It is not she who can hinder us from completing the conquest. Moreover, we have entered, perhaps not into express, but at least into implied, obligations to the representatives of the natives of the Philippines, which we cannot disown. We should be disowning these obligations if we restored the islands to Spain and acknowledged her complete sovereignty over them. That would be to turn over the islanders to her "uncovenanted mercies." To make sure that her sovereignty is not abused, we must so restrain and modify it that it ceases to be effective sovereignty. But the details of this process are proper subjects for negotiation, and it is unlikely that any plans for the settlement of them has as yet been formulated at Washington. The question of indemnity is also a question for negotiation.

But what is now open to negotiation will not long remain so. Whatever Spain wishes to save she will be most likely to secure by recognizing her actual situation, and by applying for peace honestly and directly. Our terms will be as low to her as to any intermediary. And she will save a broker's commission that is sure to be exorbitant.

THE REPUBLICAN CHANCE.

Mr. H. H. Hanna, for the Executive Committee of the Sound-Money Convention at Indianapolis, has issued a statement as to the bill now pending before the House which is cheerful but somewhat vague. The general purpose of this bill is to turn over to the banks the redemption of the United States notes of various kinds outstanding, to be replaced by bank currency issued on ample security and under the close supervision of the Government. It is an admirable purpose, and the methods by which it is to be pursued are on the whole sound and practical. The bill has been favorably reported by the House committee; 150 members, mostly Republicans, were pledged to support it, and the Committee on Rules was ready to name a day when it could be brought up by a majority vote. But the pressure of individual interests was so great on the eve of adjournment that it was doubtful whether this vote could be got, and so the bill was deferred.

This situation entirely justifies the view that encouraging progress has been made, but the progress will stop unless there is prompt, active, constant, and practical work done. What we miss in Mr. Hanna's statement is evidence that this fact is understood and that the work will be done. It ought to be begun at once, and in the Congressional districts. The bill can be passed if enough men are elected to pass it, and on no other condition. It should be practicable, certainly, in every close district for the sound-money men, by organization and firm, united action, to make the politicians of both parties understand that as between a candidate who will stand by them and one who will not the former will get their support. And if this fact is brought home before the nominations it will go far toward deciding who shall be named. While this is the obvious duty of the organization started at Indianapolis, there is a broader duty resting on the President, on the leaders of the Republican Party, and on the business men who belong to that party.

It is the best chance we have ever had to get the vexed and dangerous question of the currency out of politics. The silver craze has very much abated, chiefly because the farmers and the "debtor class" can no longer be fooled with the notion that free coinage was needed to bring good times. Good times of a most marked and novel sort have come without it. Then the tremendous impulse of patriotism given by the war has very largely wiped out the miserable sectional and class feeling which the free-silver leaders, some of them honestly, most of them dishonestly, sought to stir up. The men of every section and every class fighting side by side in the trenches at Santiago or on the decks of Dewey's and Sampson's ships have cemented with their blood the "union of hearts" which ignorance and prejudice and craft had impaired. Again the short-sighted folly of those who believed that the United States as an isolated nation should have finance of its own that "had nothing to do with abroad" has been exposed and rendered ridiculous by our sudden advance to our proper station in the front line of the great nations of the world. With the discovery of our power comes a new and complete sense of our responsibility. When the merchants of Santiago regard the silver dollar as worth only 50 cents, the sensible American realizes as he never has done before that our currency should rank as do our army and navy—with the best.

In a political sense there is absolutely nothing risked and everything to be gained if the Republican Party leaders will take up this work in earnest and see that the next Congress shall put the currency on a perfectly sound basis. Nothing would so consolidate the strength of the party or give it so firm a hold on the confidence of the people. And nothing would be a greater service to the Nation.

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

With the best intentions in the world the Citizens' Union may damage the political prospects of some very good men by ill-judged and premature announcements that they are its candidates.

Unless the Union feels sure that it is strong enough to elect its men this year it would be wiser to wait a while. The old parties are sometimes grievously perverse, but they still unquestionably exert a notable influence in politics. It is unlikely that the Citizens' Union can compel either the Democrats or the Republicans to accept its July candidates. Would it not be wiser to defer the mention of names until the plans of the leaders are better understood?

The Citizens' Union should husband its influence and not put itself in a position where its appeals in behalf of sound nominations this Fall will be wholly unheeded.

OUR PUPILS IN POLITICS.

We may be obliged to maintain schools of instruction in civil government in Cuba and the Philippines for many years. It will be a noble duty, and we should not shrink from it. The Cubans are but imperfectly prepared for self-government. They would get on after a fashion, no doubt, but their politics would be factional and turbulent, revolutions frequent, and the reign of law and order uncertain. The poor Filipinos are still more backward. Aguinaldo, to be sure, is full of politics. Pronunciamientos flow glibly from his pen, and his organizing mind grasps all the details of civil institutions, down to the showy golden collar and the jeweled cane. But he is a precocious child of nature. Few of his compatriots are abreast of him. A very large part of the people of the island have not now, and perhaps never will have, any capacity for governing themselves.

Nevertheless, during the period of our military control of Cuba and the Philippines we can easily put the native genius for administration to the test by admitting all who are worthy to participation in local government. Even in autocratic Russia the peasants get in their village councils no little practice in the forms and duties of government. When it was proposed to grant a Constitution based on the suffrage, it was held that the subjects of the Czar would be able at once to assume intelligently their new rights and duties. We should have little difficulty in setting up the machinery of local self-government in Cuba, where, in spite of the gleeful assertions of some opponents of the war, the natives are not all brigands or all worthless.

The natives of the Philippines will be less manageable, but if we can win their confidence and destroy the influence of the corrupt monks, the experiment will not be hopeless. The mistake of inviting either the Filipinos or the Cubans to enjoy at once the blessings of universal suffrage we shall not, of course, commit. We did make the mistake of giving the ballot to the negroes at the close of our civil war, and it has proved a costly mistake for the blacks and for the country. Blind sentiment misled us then. We abhorred slavery because it was based on the false and inhuman assumption that one race of men was of an animal inferiority to another race of men. Destroying that cruel inequality by the emancipation proclamation, we went too far and tried to make the freedmen the political and even the social equals of their late masters. The attempt has failed because the blacks were not fitted for the duties they were asked to perform, and our mistaken kindness brought great misery on them. We shall be in no danger of being carried away by sentiment now. The fundamental principle of our own institutions is that government rests upon the consent of the governed. We must apply that principle as far and as fast as we can in the possessions we have taken from Spain so long as we hold them. But neither in Cuba, in the Philippines, in Puerto Rico, nor in our own Hawaii shall we be obliged by principle or consistency to fly in the face of reason and experience by putting votes into the hands of men who can make no intelligent use of them. A few years of experimenting with the natives will instruct them in the duties of freemen and ourselves in regard to their capacities.

GERMANY AND THE GERMAN AMERICANS.

The tone of the German press toward us has visibly changed, but here and there the journalists of the Fatherland are still playing the old tune, expressing heartfelt sympathy for Spain, and running us down for an overbearing, hypocritical lot of land grabbers and oppressors of the weak and defenseless.

We wonder if these newspaper editors ever stop to think about the feeling and the attitude of the millions of men of German birth who are now good and loyal citizens of this country. If the doctrines preached in their columns were accepted and put in practice by the imperial Government there would very likely be a war between Germany and the United States. We hope our German contemporaries understand that the German-Americans would loyally support their adopted country in such a war. It would be a dreadful choice for some of them, but we advise the German press not to cherish any illusions as to how they would choose. Their Government is at Washington, not at Berlin.

We should suppose the writers for the German press would now and then take thought about these things.

QUESTIONS OF YELLOW ETHICS.

Our esteemed yellow contemporaries have lately been discussing some interesting questions of freak ethics. One of these was whether it was right for the editor of The Journal to report, without giving some signs of emotion, that a correspondent of his had turned over some Spanish prisoners to the Cubans, who cut their heads off. An incidental question has arisen, whether he should have reported it at all, seeing that there was not a word of truth in it. But of course the question whether a newspaper should print lies cannot be regarded in yellow circles as serious.

Another question is raised by The World's report that the men of the Seventy-first Regiment had accused certain, or uncertain, officers of that regiment of cowardice under fire. Here the question of veracity is not raised, even incidentally. The fact that The World gave currency to the charges has filled The Journal with emotions of horror and indignation. The accusations of The Journal have induced The World to start, with a subscription of $1,000, a "monument fund" for the heroic dead of the Seventy-first, who do not happen to include any officers. This fund, apart from The World's apologetic subscription, amounted at last accounts to $170.10.

This may be reckoned a beat for The Journal, and evidence of a yellow "consensus" that to give currency to accusations by enlisted men against their officers is to "slander the regiment." But there is another and much more interesting question of yellow ethics upon which the authorities seem hopelessly divided. At the surrender of Santiago a World correspondent attempted to slap the face of the commanding General. The World has been quite silent about this interesting incident, indicating that it is something to be ashamed of. The Journal, however, is also silent, indicating that the incident is something to be proud of. Which is it? That is a question which all students of yellow ethics are interested in having determined. Undoubtedly The World has achieved not merely a beat but a record. The representative of no other newspaper ever assaulted a commanding General in the act of receiving a surrender. Then why this coyness? And why, otherwise than from envy, the silence of The Journal? It is true that you cannot assault a man unless you are where he is. It may be that the evidence the assault affords that The World's correspondent was present at the surrender is what The Journal is reluctant to promulgate. Such reluctance is natural on the part of a journal whose own correspondents have been expelled from Cuba. But with both the authorities silent, the public fails to receive any light upon the question whether the act of a yellow journalist in assaulting a commanding General is an act of zealous loyalty, for which his salary ought to be increased, or a work of supererogation, for which it ought to be reduced.

"The announcement is made from the Treasury that there are no bonds left for subscribers who wanted more than $5,000 worth of them. The small subscribers to the number of 200,000 have taken them all.

"This means much for the country. It means first of all that the 'plain people' believe in the country and are ready to lend it two hundred millions of their money at 3 per cent. interest when savings banks are paying 4 and 4½ per cent. and when real estate mortgages are to be had at 6 and 7 per cent. The officials did not believe this.

"It means that 200,000 families in the land are the creditors of the Nation, pecuniarily interested not only in its general welfare but especially in its financial integrity and the maintenance of all its lawful money at par with gold. They have paid gold value for their bonds. They will never vote to reduce those bonds to any lesser value."—The World.

And they will never read such bosh as that again if they live to be as old as Methusaleh. We are uncertain whether these unblushing misrepresentations of the results of the popular loan proceed from ignorance or from depravity. It looks like depravity, a wicked, defiant effort to suppress the facts and cover up the practically complete failure of the "popular" feature of the loan. The newspapers that bawled loudest for a "popular loan" might be expected to be reluctant to admit that they and their blatherskites and Populist allies had persuaded the Government to throw away millions in making trial of a method of selling bonds which was condemned as futile and worthless by every person competent to speak upon such matters, and which has proved to be delusive and costly.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People of a logical turn of mind have been much puzzled of late by the course of certain other people, in and out of newspaper offices, with respect to the war against Spain. Before hostilities were declared, those other people asserted with vehemence and volubility, by day and by night, in print, in speeches, and in conversation, that wars not strictly defensive were always criminal; that the United States had no right or excuse to intervene by force in behalf of the Cuban rebels; that "Remember the Maine!" was a revengeful cry fit only for savages, and that peace was worth, if not any price, at least any price that had yet been mentioned. After hostilities began the people who had talked this way continued to do so, not quite as much as before, indeed, but still enough to show that their opinions were unmodified in any respect. Such leisure as the diminution of their denunciations gives them, however, is utilized by ringing the changes on this idea: "War has been declared; let's do all we can to bring it to a successful conclusion as soon as possible." As a matter of fact, they haven't done much of anything, but they have been energetic in urging other people on, and have even gone so far as to praise the valor exhibited by our sailors and soldiers. Why? If the war should not have been undertaken it should not be continued. If it was criminal in the beginning, it is criminal now, and the slaughter or humiliation of Spaniards—which is all that "success" means when literally interpreted—has no justification whatever. Can it be that the sometime moralists have been seduced from their principles by the sight of a lot of glory waiting for division, and that they, though coming late, hope to get a share of it?

—Undaunted by the large amount of work and trouble which the rash starting of an "endless chain" has brought upon an amiable young woman over on Long Island, other attempts to raise money in the same way are making in several parts of the country, and some of them, presumably, will be as successful as hers was. Well, the purpose to which the money secured will be devoted is good, in such cases as we have heard of, and, though the accounts of these amateur financiers are not audited entirely to the satisfaction of men of business, there is no particular need to anticipate the possibility of misappropriation. The "endless chain" schemes, therefore, do not invite fierce attack, but it will do no harm to point out their economic absurdity. The ordinary "chain" secures from each participant the sum of 10 cents for the charity to be benefited. But, besides the dime, he or she must spend 8 cents for postage stamps, and more, rather than less, than 2 cents in addition for stationery. The expenses of collection, therefore, not counting the vast amount of labor involved as anything, are at least 100 per cent. That is simply an abuse of generosity, and convicts everybody connected with the "chain" of complete ignorance of the fundamental rules of beneficence as of business.

—A Chaplain writing to The Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat from Camp Thomas tells what he has seen of the workings of the "canteen" system, and leaves no doubt as to his opinions of it. "The canteens," he says, "are crowded to suffocation, and then for fifty feet or more back the soldiers stand two or three deep waiting to get to the beer. The guardhouses are full to overflowing. I get heart sick witnessing these scenes of debauchery as I pass on my way to help the sick and suffering in the hospital." It might be thought that the description was an exaggerated view, taken by a man to whom even the moderate drinking of beer is a moral offense, but indulgence that results in guardhouses filled to overflowing can hardly be called moderate. Still, it may be that the Chaplain sees things more plainly than he does the relation of things. In the same letter he declares that he never knew money to change faster than it did in Camp Thomas when the soldiers received their pay. "The camp is also full of card players and crap shooters. Many of the regiments are doing their utmost to prevent gambling, ours among them, but still some of the boys lost all their money the first day. The second morning after pay day, before I had dressed myself, I heard one man say to another: 'Some men have brains and some have money and some have both,' but with an oath, he added, 'I may have brains, but I haven't a cent this morning.'" But this same day this Chaplain tried to send some money home and failed to do so because other men on the same errand had formed an almost endless line at the camp Post Office, and he could not wait until those before him had secured their money orders. The proportion of good and bad, wise and foolish, is probably about the same in the army as elsewhere, but the sins and follies of the soldiers are more conspicuous than those of men in civil life.

PERSONAL.

—If anything was ever proved by the evidence of eye witnesses, unofficial, but with no possible motives for misrepresentation, then one may accept as proved the current charges that sick and wounded soldiers were hastily loaded on the Seneca, a steamer entirely unfitted for use in the hospital service, and sent on a long sea voyage unprovided with medicines, surgical instruments, proper food, or trained attendants. These statements are made by the Seneca's Captain and crew, by all of her civilian passengers, including several newspaper correspondents whose business it is to observe facts carefully and to record them accurately, and by Miss Janet Jennings, a Red Cross nurse, whose tireless ministrations to the sick all through the journey excited the warmest admiration of everybody else on board and elicited from her charges and her companions a written tribute of respect and gratitude so obviously sincere that it ranks far above the ordinary formal vote of thanks. Yet Major Torney, chief surgeon on the hospital ship Relief, by whose orders the invalid soldiers were placed on the Seneca, and upon whom apparently the responsibility for her condition rests, expresses regret that any importance is attached to the "utterances of hysterical females," and he asserts that proper and adequate supplies were provided before the Seneca sailed. Major Torney is corroborated by his steward. Here is a conflict of testimony somewhat unusual in character. There is no room for mistakes on either side. The Seneca was or was not fitted for the use to which she was put; there were or there were not on board the medicines, instruments, and foods that sick men need; and Miss Jennings is a "hysterical female" who talks wildly for the sake of making a sensation, or she is a heroine who devoted herself with boundless devotion to the work of caring for sick men shamefully neglected by the Surgeon General's subordinates. To sift the truth from these contradictions should not be a difficult task. The Surgeon General has undertaken it, and the public, as patiently as is possible in the circumstances, will await his findings.

—Don Carlos, the Pretender to the Spanish throne, cannot pretend to any expectation of advantage for himself except from his country's misfortunes. This is not quite the same as saying that he is eagerly awaiting the news of still greater disasters to a land already ruined, but it is a fact that, unless such disasters come, Don Carlos will continue his comfortable but rather undignified pilgrimages from one European capital to another, nobody's subject and nobody's King—simply a man with a grievance. He is said by those who know him to be a decidedly decent person, as Bourbons, especially Spanish Bourbons, go, but only well-paid admirers ever credited him with competence to administer national affairs or anything else except his own fortune. He has done some fighting in his day, and probably would not shrink from doing some more if occasion arose. Spain will be in desperate straits indeed when his opportunity comes, and the chances that he or his followers would get her out of them are infinitesimal.

—As much will be written about the ceremony which is to be performed in Amsterdam next September, it is proper to call attention to the fact that Queen Wilhelmina is not to be crowned when she takes the reins of government, but will only take a solemn oath to do her duty as a constitutional monarch. The Dutch do not have coronations, but inaugurations, and the little Queen, when the great day comes, will simply exchange promises with the representatives of her people, she to execute the laws and they to help her loyally. The scene of this proceeding is the New Church of Amsterdam, which is the nearest approach to a cathedral which Calvinistic Holland possesses. The Queen's oath is: "I swear to the Dutch people that I will observe and always maintain the Constitution. I swear that I will defend and guard with all my power the independence and the territory of the empire, that I will protect public and private liberty and the rights of all my subjects, and that I will use every means confided to me by the law to foster and uphold the national and individual well-being, as a good Queen should do. And may God help me." Then comes the enthronization at the hands of the States General, whose oath, taken first by the President, and then by each member individually, closes the ceremony. Wilhelmina will become legally of age at 6 o'clock in the evening of Aug. 31, and the enthroning will take place on the following Tuesday, Sept. 6.

PREMATURE PEACE-PATCHERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If in some respects the American people are as wise as serpents on the one hand and as harmless as doves on the other, yet in other regards I apprehend that we may be, though happily on only rare occasions, as silly as sheep, as dull as donkeys, as giddy as geese, and as preposterous as parrots.

Scarcely is a day now passing that the columns of the ochre-hued and other sensational journals, both in the forenoon and in the afternoon, are not overflowing with ill-timed and unauthorized and precipitate and pernicious blurtings about peace, peace, peace, when there is no peace, and when, in fact, there should be no peace until after Spain herself, with uncovered head and otherwise with civil and polite comportment, shall have frankly and gracefully come forward with plain and perspicuous admissions and declarations and beseechings couched in words equivalent to these:

"Americans! we salute you with high esteem. You have taught us, and not only us, but many others also, a lesson of vast importance, which will, we believe, serve us well in the future, and from one or more of the subdivisions of which the whole world may perhaps yet gather numerous fragments of both wisdom and profit. Grievously for ourselves as Spaniards, and now but too obviously in the line of our undoing and humiliation, we have egregiously miscalculated the strength of your genius and your vigilance and your prowess and your resources as warriors, alike on the land and on the sea. More especially, however, are we amazed and appalled at the twice-evinced invincibility of your navy. Wherefore, respectfully submitting ourselves for your friendly consideration, we hereby unreservedly acknowledge that we are, at this time, a vanquished nation. Be kind enough to indicate your own conditions for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and, with full reliance on the fairness and fitness of your judgment, we will at once accept your terms."

Until Spain herself shall unequivocally and straightforwardly come to us with an address in import similar to that here suggested, we should pay no attention whatever to any indirect or insincere or illusory overture which she may make; and in the event of her advancing toward us with the insidious and unscrupulous speech and behavior so peculiarly characteristic of her methods of dealing with mankind in general, both at home and abroad, we should cause her to understand instantly and unmistakably that, though we hear her voice, yet we have no time at all to listen to any proposition of hers unpledged to the early and complete relinquishment to us, in fee simple and forever, of all her insular possessions, in whichever hemisphere, whether Eastern or Western, south of the thirty-third degree of north latitude, excepting, perhaps, Cuba for the Cubans themselves, if perchance they shall readily succeed in establishing and maintaining, under the aegis of an independent (but too diminutive) republic, useful and prosperous industries and good order and amity and self-government.

Coupled with the pledge called into requisition above, should also be a carefully stipulated promise from the profligate and pestiferous seeker for peace in this case, a clearly defined promise in the form of a written obligation, to pay to us, in gold, at a future yet not distant day, as a remaining portion of the fair and befitting indemnity that will be due, all of our actual expenses in the war, regular and incidental, from first to last, including, of course, a reasonable allowance for the large number of freshly accruing pensions which, for the proper maintenance of our disabled soldiers and sailors, we shall have to meet and defray annually, if not monthly, during the next half century.

These considerate and equitable exactions by us will doubtless exercise a most salutary influence in decreasing the stolid indifference to the perils and costliness and disasters and horrors of war, which thus far have always been so generally rife among such extremely ignorant and wicked people as those against whom we are now fighting, and whom it is our bounden duty, our duty equally to right principles in the abstract and to modern civilization in its latest and highest and healthiest activities, to humble and chastise and overthrow into the very dust.

Moreover, we should emphatically inform and deeply impress the authorities at Madrid as to a knowledge of the very melancholy fact that we are still pensively and pitifully absorbed in lamenting and bemoaning the fiendish atrocities recently committed by Weyler and other Iberian barbarians, who deliberately and unblushingly brought about the nakedness and starvation and murder of hundreds of thousands of Spain's indescribably unfortunate and utterly ruined subjects in the Gem of the Antilles. Likewise that we are yet particularly and profoundly engrossed in sorrowful remembrances of our dear and departed Maine and her thirteen scores of innocent and valorous victims, who, in February last, were clandestinely and instantly hurled to death in the tricky and treacherous and truculent Harbor of Havana, under the night-darkness and sneak-disguised and coward-masked and incendiary-featured and assassin-visaged transgressions and terrors and torments of Spanish domination.

Not in any spirit of mere spite or vengeance are we as Americans thus preoccupied; but our active and intense deliberations are commingled with purposes in auspicious harmony with those enlightened and diffusive axioms of political morality which are now so audibly crying aloud for just retribution. WARMORE.

New York, July 26, 1898.

A Field for Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The coming field for women is the pineapple field of Florida. I have just received a letter from one of the most prominent growers in the State, wherein he tells of a woman there who has cleared $2,000 from half an acre. This statement can be relied upon as trustworthy. Think of it! A farmer who gets $20 from one acre of wheat is doing fairly well, but when a half acre yields $2,000 the farmer is "not in it." And my correspondent says this is not a very unusual thing, or, at least, he thinks it might be duplicated right along. This woman sold the pines and slips and suckers which were produced from the same stalks. My correspondent says: "An acre of pines is a snug little fortune. Late in the season such pines as the one I send you sell here quickly at 75 cents, and a ten-pounder has often sold in New York at a rate which would net the shippers over a dollar each." One need wait but four years before he (or she) begins to gather in the shekels, and certainly there is no use of seeking the Klondike region when such returns can be made in Florida. F. J. ROOT.

New York, July 26, 1898.

DR. PORTER'S GENEROUS OFFER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shortly after the declaration of war with Spain the Rev. Dr. A. T. Porter, Principal of the Porter Military Academy in this city, wrote to President McKinley, tendering 100 scholarships, to be bestowed by the President on the sons of officers and enlisted men who might be killed in the war. These scholarships are to be given to poor boys in need of their assistance. At the time the offer was made the President expressed his high appreciation of the liberal offer made by Dr. Porter.

The Porter Military Academy is one of the oldest and best-equipped institutions in the State. It has a remarkable history and has accomplished a great deal of good. The people of the South are not in a financial condition to offer battleships and cruisers and great hospitals, but the offer of Dr. Porter shows that they are willing to do what they can and to the extent of their ability aid the Government in the prosecution of its work. In my opinion, Dr. Porter's offer deserves the widest publicity, and I trust that you will lend your influence to the patriotic object which Dr. Porter has in view.

Dr. Porter's school has been sustained by his efforts for more than thirty years. It needs, more than anything else, a liberal endowment, and I have no doubt that the patriotic people of the country will be pleased to know that, notwithstanding Dr. Porter's restricted means, he is willing to educate at his own expense 100 young men whose fathers have suffered and died in the war with Spain. J. C. HEMPHILL,
Editor The News and Courier.
Charleston, S. C., July 19, 1898.

NUGGETS.

That by No Means Follows.

The Americans have captured Wake Island in the Philippine group. Wake Island must have been asleep.—Dallas (Texas) News.

An Extended Line.

Gen. Merritt can boast of having the most extensive army on record at present. It is strung all the way across the Pacific.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Orders Take the Other Direction.

Gen. Toral reported that he had not a single Colonel left. Gen. Toral ought to place a few orders with Kentucky and Georgia.—Galveston (Texas) News.

Ruled Out.

It is to be hoped that if any of the Spaniards in this country become naturalized they will not attempt baseball. A Spanish pitcher couldn't hit the grand stand.—Rochester Democrat.

In Philadelphia, Too.

"Stop a minute," said Jacques to his friend Jinks.

"I can't," replied Jinks. "I haven't got anything to stop it with."—Philadelphia Call.

BACK IN '61.

Alfred Ellison in Indianapolis Sentinel.

Jine ef you want to, Jim, an' go. No objection to make;
Leastwise, ef I had, I'm layin' low, jest fer your mother's sake.
She don't say nothin'—glad she don't. Might let her feelin's run
Away with her—like my mother did, back in sixty-one.

Mighty little a feller keers fer the hurt uv a bullet's sting;
But a mother's arms, an' a mother's tears air a'tirely deferent thing.
I fit my shere uv all the fights, but they wus never none
More tryin'er than leavin' home, back in sixty-one.

Mother—she was a gyrl then—come down to the old deepo,
Waived her han'chief at us, when the train wus go'n' to go—
Got all her letters some'ers yit, an' when the war wus done,
Met me at the same deepo I left in sixty-one.

You're purty lucky that-a-way. Ain't leavin' no gyrl to yearn
When you air gone, I'm glad to say, fer your sake, an' fer hern.
I don't know all? W'y, Jim! don't cry! I wus only jest in fun.
You're techeyer than I ever wus, back in sixty-one.

Here's yer baby sister's curl, an' a Bible fer you, Jim!
We'll keep one eye out fer yer gyrl, an' ever thing in trim.
An' when the war is over—well, the way I went an' done;
Had a wedin' at the close uv the war uv sixty-one.

CUBA'S HOPE IN THE FUTURE

Plans of Progressive Men for Wise Civil Government.

AMERICA TAKEN AS A MODEL!

President McKinley's Personal Commission to Ascertain the Wishes of Proteges of the United States.

KEY WEST, July 26.—Gen. O. O. Howard, who has been at work in the military camps in connection with the Army and Navy Christian Commission, was met here a few days since by Col. Bernabe Bosa, chief of staff to Gen. Maximo Gomez, the head of the military establishment of the so-called Cuban Republic, and given by him the real desires of Gen. Gomez in the matter of the present conduct of the campaign and of the future control of affairs in Cuba.

There have been, as is well known, many conflicting reports from Eastern Cuba concerning the Cubans as fighters, and President McKinley believes it possible that some of these reports have been grossly prejudiced. Desiring to find out for himself what the Cubans are, what they are doing, and what they want, he has named some gentlemen to go, each independently of the other, make up their separate opinions, and report the same to him.

While these gentlemen are afforded some advantages of the military arm of the service, they are not to consult Gen. Shafter or anybody else, but the Cubans. The Cubans have been notified of their coming and know that what they say is to go directly to the American President and his Cabinet. Their mission is to find out what the Cubans are really doing and what they want to do; also what they wish for after the war is over.

Col. Bernabe Bosa came direct from Gen. Gomez to meet these American non-official envoys, and returned again with Gen. Howard, who has sailed for Santiago on a transport on his way to see Gen. Gomez. Col. Bosa speaks the sentiments of Gen. Gomez, for he came here expressly to give them. He refused to say much for publication, and Gen. Howard, acting under Government instructions, will not permit to be printed all that he did say. He does, however, allow the substance of one interview to go out. This was held for the purpose of finding out for President McKinley what the Cubans want for a government.

Desire for Religious Freedom.

Col. Bosa, speaking for Gen. Gomez, and, as he believes, for the Cubans in general, said they wanted a constitution modeled upon the Constitution of the United States, with such changes as circumstances rendered necessary. That which above all they desire is religious freedom. They have had practically no church liberty in the past. Freedom of religious thought; the privilege of owning and reading Bibles; the right to erect or not to erect churches; all this, Col. Bosa said, the Cubans want.

They do not wish to go faster in the progress toward absolute control of their affairs than they can safely go, and they are more than willing to take direction from outside, especially in all matters of civil law. But they do want the privilege, he said, of voting at assemblies or conventions held for the selection of men capable of conducting their Government. Col. Bosa said they do not wish to take, at the outset at least, the whole responsibility for the conduct of civil affairs. They fear it would prove too much for them, and they are willing that we take it.

Gen. Gomez is not anxious, according to his military chief of staff, to put Cubans in high places, either now as military officers or later on as civil commanders. He desires that we exercise full control until such time as peace may be declared, when he is confident we will treat the Cubans fairly. He has no criticism of the acts at Santiago, and does not believe the Garcia letter genuine. If it be genuine, he does not sympathize with its sentiments.

He claims that there are at this time resident in the United States educated Cubans who are capable to conduct affairs at home, and it is these men who, later on, Gen. Gomez says, the Cuban people will ask to return to Cuba. Even then they will work under the direction and protection of the United States Government, he says. If there be an element unwilling to do so at first, he hopes the American Government will be patient, yet firm, and help the most progressive among Cubans to bring order out of chaos, liberty out of what has been oppression.

Gen. Gomez appeals in particular to the people of the United States to remember that they ought not to expect too much from a people who have been long in ignorance, in religious darkness, under the heel of Spain. "Help us, and do not criticise us," is his message. Col. Bosa said that one of the first things Cubans want is the American common-school system, and Gen. Gomez begs Americans will not pass judgment upon his countrymen until such a system has been in operation a few years at least.

Cubans in America Pay Expenses.

Asked about the criticism made by United States military officers and others that there are resident in the United States a large number of Cubans, particularly in Tampa and Key West, who are physically strong and ought to be fighting for Cuba instead of American volunteers, Col. Bosa said that most of these Cubans now in the United States either had large families or they are wealthy. The former remain behind to support their families, which would starve if they did not do so, and the latter have been urged by the Cubans themselves to stay behind to contribute to the expenses of carrying on the revolution, since every Cuban is taxed to pay one-tenth of his income.

Most of these wealthy Cubans in the United States have been faithfully contributing large sums of money. In fact, according to Col. Bosa, the revolution could not have been maintained had it not been for these stay-at-homes. All the cost of the war for the last two years has been paid by them. Cubans in Cuba have no money. They had a little at first, but they spent it long ago. Since then, Cuban residents in the United States have paid.

Col. Bosa has returned to the headquarters of Gen. Gomez. With him have gone the Rev. Dr. H. J. Becker, Col. Fernando Mendez, and Col. Francisco Laborde, who are to visit Gen. Gomez and, afterward, Gen. Garcia and some other Cuban leaders in Cuba, to see thus early about the establishment of some schools in several towns now held by the insurgents, the aim being to get them going for the next school year in the late Autumn.

The Rev. Dr. Becker represents the United Brethren in Christ, a small American denomination, but long active in Cuba before the revolution. They now wish to lose no time in getting into the districts from which the Spanish have been driven. Their model is the American Missionary Association's work among the negroes of our own South. All three are now on their way to Gen. Gomez.

SPANISH CLAIM A VICTORY.

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HAVANA, July 26.—The following is the official report, made to-day, of the engagement between the Spanish forces and the American marines on Saturday, July 23, near Bahia Honda, sixty-five miles west of Havana, on the north coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio:

"On July 23, Señor Monzanal, Mayor of Bahia Honda, left the town about sunrise, with forces of all arms, proceeding in a northerly direction toward Manimani Creek and Gobernadora Beach, to the west of the entrance of the bay on which the town of Bahia Honda is situated. It had been reported that American ships had been seen there the day before.

"On arriving, the Spanish forces opened with artillery and musketry fire, compelling the American ships in the offing to withdraw with several losses on board. Of the landing party, four were killed, among them a lieutenant, as was ascertained from documents on his person.

"Our troops also sank the boat used in the landing, with eight men, and captured one new Remington, a Bordan, and a hundred cartridges. The Spanish loss was three slightly wounded."

The Censor would not allow the transmission of news as to this engagement yesterday.

The foregoing apparently relates to the engagement, detailed in a Madrid dispatch, published in The New York Times yesterday, which said that a private message from San Juan de Puerto Rico reported the appearance of a strong American squadron before Bahia Honda, and the repulse of an American landing, with considerable losses.

HOLGUIN MUST SOON YIELD

Large Body of Spaniards at That Point Cannot Hold Out Much Longer, It Is Believed.

SURRENDER MAY ALTER PLANS

Enemy Sinks a Gunboat at Caimanera After It Had Been Given Up—Report on the Effects of the Bombardment in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, July 26.—It is difficult to see how the large body of Spanish troops at Holguin can fail to surrender shortly, although reinforced by the Spanish forces from Gibara, where the Prairie is watching events. Holguin is one of the commanding points in Eastern Cuba, and the surrender of its garrison will be an important event in the war. News from there is expected shortly, and upon it will depend some of the plans of our commanders.

SURRENDERED GUNBOAT SUNK.

Spaniards at Caimanera Guilty of a Gross Breach of Faith.

GUANTANAMO, July 26.—The Spaniards last night sunk the Spanish gunboat Sandoval, which has been lying near Caimenera. This is looked upon as being a gross breach of the terms of the surrender, which the Spaniards then had knowledge of, especially considering the fact that food has been sent by the United States Navy into Caimenera.

EFFECTS OF SAMPSON'S SHELLS.

Investigation Shows Twelve Houses in Santiago Were Wrecked.

GUANTANAMO, July 26.—A fleet bulletin just issued in regard to the investigation of the effect of the navy's shells at the bombardments of Santiago says:

"Twelve houses were completely wrecked inside and one house was burned. Sixteen eight-inch shells struck within three blocks on the Calle de Marina. These excavated the ground to a depth of about four feet and to a length of about ten feet. The street was macadamized. It is judged from the fact that many of them struck near the water's edge that a number of the shells must have gone into the bay. Army officers have stated that thirty or forty went beyond the northern edge of the bay into the Spanish lines.

"A dozen or more of the shells had not exploded. In four of them the base had been simply blown out. In one case, a four-inch shell, which was probably a stray shell fired during the demonstration at Aguadores on July 1, had gone through a tree, and had exploded in the ground beyond.

"When the severe effect of the eight-inch shell is considered, it is a matter for congratulation that it was not necessary to fire thirteen-inch shells, as the squadron had prepared to do. The effect of these latter would undoubtedly have been of a most disastrous character to the town.

"The Board has completed its investigation, and will make a detailed report later."

First American Paper in Cuba.

SANTIAGO, July 26.—Company F of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers published to-day, with Gen. Shafter's consent, the first American paper published in Cuba. It is edited and printed by members of the company, and will bear the title Company F Enterprise.

Gen. Shafter Goes to Camp Wood.

SANTIAGO, July 26.—Gen. Shafter and staff left this city yesterday afternoon for Camp Wood. The Military Governor, Gen. Wood, remains here.

Death of Lieut. Babcock.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department at 11:15 P. M.:

SIBONEY, July 26.—First Lieut. A. J. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, died in the hospital of typhoid fever at 5 A. M. to-day. LAGARDE, Surgeon.

SPANISH FOURS UNCHANGED.

LONDON, July 26.—Spanish 4s opened at 38¼, unchanged from yesterday.

PARIS, July 26.—Spanish 4s opened at 38.10. Yesterday's closing price was 38.25. They closed to-day at 38.10.

The market at the outset was favorably impressed by a fresh rise in Cuban obligations and Spanish 4s on the Bourse. But business became duller and closed fair. Toward the close there was a general slight reaction in consequence of realizations on the eve of the settlement, notably in the case of Brazilians, due to rumors of trouble in Brazil.

BERLIN, July 26.—Money was abundant on the Boerse to-day for the settlement, at 3⅝. International securities were quiet and steady. Spanish 4s recovered. Iron shares were firm on favorable reports in the manufacturing districts. Canadian Pacific shares were weaker on the decrease in the weekly traffic.

FRANKFORT, July 26.—Prices were steady on the Boerse to-day. International securities were dull, Mexicans particularly so. Spanish 4s were easier. Some American securities advanced. Iron shares were active on arbitrage buying.

MADRID, July 26.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 63.25. Gold was quoted at 72.50.

BARCELONA, July 26.—Spanish 4s, 60.75.

ATTACHED THE MINNEWASKA.

Sheriff O'Brien, However, Walked Off the Transport When the National Flag Went Up.

The Stars and Stripes were raised on the steamer Minnewaska of the Atlantic Transport Line, lying at the foot of Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and she was added formally to the fleet of transports belonging to the United States. As the flag went up the staff the Deputy Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J., John N. O'Brien, went down the gangplank with equal ceremony, and so ended a state of things that had amused the longshoremen and hands on the ship all the afternoon.

A writ of attachment was served on the vessel in the morning by Sheriff Heller on the affidavit of Frederick Sulzberger, President of the corporation of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, butchers, on complaint that the Atlantic Transport Company owed his company $605,178.85 for failure to perform its contracts for shipping beef to London.

There was some telegraphing back and forth between Gen. Henry L. Burnett, the representative of Attorney General Griggs, and Major Summerhayes, who are in this city and Washington, and then Major Summerhayes went to Jersey City under secret instructions, and took possession of the Minnewaska.

Capt. Bocquet, her master, said the vessel will proceed to Brooklyn to-day and sail shortly for Southern waters. He said the firm which had attached the vessel appeared to have lost some $6,000 in freights, and this probably would be claimed by it and the claim allowed. He said the fleet of the Atlantic Transport Line was sold to the Government on June 21 and had been its property ever since, although formal possession of the Minnewaska was not taken until yesterday.

It was announced last night that the Atlantic Transport Company have given a bond of $400,000 to satisfy any judgment that may be obtained against them.

Prince Bismarck's Condition.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Lokalanzeiger announces that Prince Bismarck's condition is worse.

RULING OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Noted Case of Dr. England of Montreal Considered.

LONDON, July 26.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day gave judgment restoring the judgment of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting in review at Montreal, delivered on Nov. 20, 1896, in the matter of Kerry and others against Dr. England.

The appellants, Kerry and others, are a firm of Montreal wholesale druggists. In February, 1894, Mrs. England, wife of the respondent, Dr. England, while suffering from influenza, asked her husband to get her bismuth. She had occasionally taken the drug to aid digestion. Dr. England telephoned to the firm of Dart & Co., wholesale druggists at Montreal, for two ounces of bismuth, and a small package was forwarded to his house.

Subsequently Mrs. England dissolved half a teaspoonful of the contents of the package in water and drank it. She immediately noticed from the taste that it was not bismuth, and called out that she was poisoned. Her husband, who was in an adjoining room, immediately tasted the drug and formed the opinion that it was either not bismuth or was bismuth of an impure kind.

Mrs. England died soon afterward, and it was ascertained that the drug was tartar emetic, or antimony.

It appeared that Mr. Dart, shortly before receiving Dr. England's telephone order, had ordered from Kerry's firm two pounds of bismuth, and that they had supplied him in a parcel marked "Bismuth subnit." with the drug afterward supplied by him to Mrs. England. Dr. England sued Dart's firm, claiming damages for negligence. Dart's firm pleaded that the fault was on the part of Kerry's firm, and that action was dropped.

Subsequently Dr. England, on behalf of himself and his infant son, brought action against Kerry's firm and obtained a verdict for $1,000 damages for the child. He appealed, and the case has been hanging in the courts until it is a notable one.

The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has the effect of reversing the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada and leave Dr. England where he was on the entry of judgment in the Superior Court. The whole case has attracted wide attention in Canada and in England.

URGING ITALY'S CLAIM.

Colombia Will, Probably, Make Settlement Without Being Forced.

ROME, July 26.—Admiral Candiani, it is announced in a dispatch received here from Cartagena, Colombia, formally demanded, on Saturday last, that the Colombian Government accept President Cleveland's award in the Cerruti case in its entirety, and guarantee its full execution.

The Italian Admiral insists upon a definite reply in twenty days. In the meanwhile the Italian warships will visit other Colombian ports.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There are signs that the difficulty between Italy and Colombia, which has called for the presence of an Italian fleet in Colombian waters in the effort to collect the award in the Cerruti arbitration, will be peacefully settled soon. It is understood that the Colombian Government is willing to pay the money if it can be arranged. This can be done without touching the pride of the country, and if it comes to such a small matter as this there is believed to be little difficulty in reaching an adjustment through the good offices of the United States Government.

BOURGOGNE SEAMEN FREE.

Six Charged with Cruelty at the Wreck Liberated.

HAVRE, France, July 26.—In accordance with the orders of the Public Prosecutor, the six Austrian sailors of the wrecked French Line steamer La Bourgogne, who were charged with cruelty and brutality to passengers at the time of the collision, on July 4, between the steamer and the British ship Cromartyshire, off Sable Island, Nova Scotia, resulting in the loss of over 500 lives through the sinking of La Bourgogne, were liberated to-day, and their prosecution was dropped owing to lack of evidence. Two other sailors of the same steamer were recommended for rewards as a result of their courageous conduct.

PARIS, July 26.—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has given to the press the report of Capt. Aubert, who was charged by M. Edouard Lockroy, Minister of Marine, with the inquiry into the disaster to La Bourgogne. It goes very fully into details, and is accompanied by proofs, which are claimed to completely vindicate the crew of La Bourgogne of the charge of having attempted to assure their own safety regardless of that of passengers. The report says:

"The crew of La Bourgogne did all that was possible to organize a rescue. If outrages were committed, they were committed by foreign sailors among the steerage passengers."

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Joseph Chamberlain Urged as the Man for the Place.

LONDON, July 26.—The August number of The Fortnightly Review contains two anonymous articles booming Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the Foreign Secretaryship. The articles admit that at present the chances of such preferment are not rosy, but express the opinion that it may come in the future.

Lord Salisbury, one of The Fortnightly's contributors asserts, was only prevented from making further concessions to France in West Africa by Mr. Chamberlain's threat to resign the Colonial Secretaryship.

Explosion on the Manitoba.

LONDON, July 26.—As a result of the inquest into the deaths caused by the explosion of a case of primers on board the American steamer Manitoba, at the Royal Albert Docks, on July 6, the jury has rendered a verdict that they were accidental. But a rider was added attaching strong blame to the Winchester Rifle Company and the port authorities for the "loose manner in which they dealt in primers." The Manitoba was recently sold to the United States Government by the Atlantic Transport Company. Three men were killed and seven other were injured by the explosion.

Chinese Ambassador Leaves Berlin.

BERLIN, July 26.—The sudden and unexplained departure from Berlin of the Chinese Ambassador here, Hsuo, has caused a sensation. He embarked on board the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, at Bremen, to-day, bound for China by way of the United States. The members of the Diplomatic Corps believe Hsuo has incurred the displeasure of the authorities at Pekin by alleged incapacity displayed during the recent negotiations between Germany and China on the subject of Kiao-Chau Bay and other matters.

Zola Out of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, July 26.—The Courrier de Soir says that the Council of the Legion of Honor has erased the name of M. Emile Zola, the novelist, now under sentence of a year's imprisonment and a heavy fine, after conviction upon the charge of an alleged libel upon the members of the Esterhazy court-martial, and who is now understood to be in Switzerland.

English Judge Shot on the Bench.

MANCHESTER, England, July 26.—While Judge Parry of the County Court was delivering judgment canceling the commission of the Court Bailiff, a man named Taylor, for misconduct, the latter drew a revolver and fired three shots at the Judge. It is feared Judge Parry's injuries will prove fatal.

The Russian Admiralty's Plans.

LONDON, July 26.—A news agency here says that, following the example of the British Admiralty, the Russian Admiralty has countermanded the projected extensive naval manoeuvres in the Black Sea, "in order to avoid encroaching upon the coal stores."

Anglo-Canadian Steamship Line.

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily Mail learns that the Anglo-Canadian fast steamship line project is dead, so far as Peterson, Tate & Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne are concerned, and it is probable that the Allans will now get the contract.

MR. BROOKFIELD DISGUSTED.

He Says He Will Not Attend Another Meeting of His Organization.

William Brookfield, the leader of the Republicans of the County of New York, said yesterday that he did not propose to attend another meeting of that organization. The meeting in the Mott Memorial Hall Monday night, he said, had disgusted him.

"I think," said he, "that when Col. Roosevelt hears what has happened he will be as mortified as I am."

Mr. Brookfield was asked if there was any likelihood that he would return to the regular Republican organization. He replied, "I am tired of politics."

Lovell H. Jerome, the leader of that part of the organization which insisted on holding a meeting of their own to offer resolutions indorsing Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, dropped in among the politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Seemingly he had not the slightest regret for the trouble that he and his followers had caused.

"Why, what have I done?" he exclaimed. "We simply held a meeting of our own to express our views, which we had a perfect right to do. If Gen. Swayne had seen fit to see a quorum when the regular meeting was called to order there were enough members present to pass our resolutions then. There was no reason why we should have been shut off on the plan that a quorum was not present. There wasn't a quorum present at the meeting a month ago when Mr. Brookfield and his friends brought out their resolution indorsing Black. But they went ahead and did business just the same."

"How about Mr. Brookfield's statement?" he was asked.

"Oh, Brookfield has said the same thing before," said Mr. Jerome. "I hardly think he's going to get out of the organization. He may feel sore for the time being, but I guess he won't leave us. Our organization isn't going to break up just yet. It's the same old crowd of independent Republicans who have stuck together for a long time past, and who have passed safely through more serious difficulties than this."

Another member of the organization said last night that the outlook was very serious. "Mr. Brookfield," he declared, "is sick of the whole business, and without his active interest and support, how are we going to get along? I am very much afraid that the action of Mr. Jerome and his following is going to seriously injure, if not destroy, the organization."

Mr. Jerome's followers do not intend to abandon their plan for holding a special meeting in a few days to pass the Roosevelt resolutions. It has not been decided whether a special meeting of the organization will be called before the next regular meeting, which comes in September. It is said by some of the members that the resolutions indorsing Gov. Black will not be brought up again, and that the Jerome men will be the only ones in the ring until the regular meeting. What will be done then is a matter of a good deal of speculation.

MR. GIBBS MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

He Tells the Republican District Leaders They Should Not Accept the Elections Law Patronage.

A meeting of the district leaders of the Republican county organization was held at 1 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon, and developed the fact that Frederick S. Gibbs is likely to create serious trouble before the coming campaign is over. The meeting was attended by thirty-one of the thirty-six leaders.

Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the County Committee, arose to make a report on the Elections bill matter and of all that had transpired in connection with it since the leaders held their last meeting. He told how the bill which had been favored by the organization here had been turned down by the Governor and how the present law had been shoved through the Legislature. Superintendent McCullagh, he said, had communicated with the organization, urging them to recommend men for appointment as his deputies. The Superintendent had written that if he found the recommendations were proper he would make the appointments recommended.

At this point in Mr. Quigg's statement Mr. Gibbs jumped up. He was apparently very much excited. The Republican organization, he said, had not recommended the bill, which is now a law, and had no "part or parcel of it." Neither had the organization recommended Mr. McCullagh for his present office, or taken part in securing his appointment. Mr. Gibbs was very angry and spoke in vigorous language. The new elections law, he said, was incompetent and inefficient. It would not put a stop to the evil which it had been hoped to wipe out, and it would cause great and unnecessary expense. Then he attacked Police Commissioner Jacob Hess. He said the Commissioner was a traitor to his party, which he had betrayed by accepting the appointment in the Police Board from the Mayor.

"I believe," he said, "that we should pay not the slightest attention to any communication from Superintendent McCullagh. We should ignore him. By appointing him Gov. Black struck a blow at the organization here which should not be forgotten. We should not accept the patronage which is offered us by the new law, and should decline to make any recommendations of deputies."

Charles A. Hess of the Twenty-fifth District, who is a brother of Police Commissioner Hess, moved that the whole matter be referred to the President of the County Committee. This motion, after some further discussion was passed by more than a two-thirds vote.

The position taken by Mr. Gibbs has seriously worried some of the leaders of the party here. Mr. Gibbs has on more than one occasion shown that he has a great deal of strength, which it is feared he will use to the injury of the organization.

Mount Vernon Woman a Suicide.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 26.—The woman whose body was found in a vacant lot in Mount Vernon on Sunday last was to-day identified as that of Hannah Trasier, thirty-four years old. This morning a bundle of clothing was found not far from where the body was found. In the bundle were two letters written in Russian Hebrew. One was addressed to the woman's son and spoke of her intention to commit suicide. The other was addressed to her brother, and also referred to the fact that she purposed to take her life. Mrs. Trasier had been separated from her husband, a native of Yonkers, N. Y., and this had preyed upon her mind. Two bottles containing laudanum were found near the body.

Tennis in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Krieg Collins of the Wyandotte Club of Chicago defeated William S. Bond in the finals in singles to-day, and retains the Western tennis championship. The quality of the day's playing was hardly up to the standard, Collins winning three straight sets with ease. The three sets were all won by Collins by a score of 6—2. Bond got the first game in the first set, then Collins took five, Bond won another, and Collins went out with the next. The other two sets were almost exact duplicates of the first one. Collins probably will represent the West in the National Tournament at Newport in August if he desires.

Raft from La Bourgogne Picked Up.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 26.—Capt. Corcoran of the ship E. J. Spicer, reports that on July 17, in latitude 42:5 longitude 57:12, he picked up a life raft from the ill-fated steamship La Bourgogne. There were no bodies on it, but a number of oars and three or four life preservers. The presence of the life preservers is believed to be evidence that persons who left the ship on the raft were rescued.

Sioux City Firms Sued.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 26.—The Credits Commutation Company here commenced suit to-day on the following notes: Sioux City Dressed Beef and Canning Company, $273,500; John Hornick, $634,000; Sioux City Stock Yards, $891,000; Sioux City Terminal Company, $636,500, and Edward Haakinson, $461,500.

Adjt. Dade Dangerously Ill.

Adjt. Alexander L. Dade, Third United States Cavalry, who was wounded in the battle at Santiago, and brought to New York on the hospital ship Relief, was removed yesterday to the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. John T. Sprague, Vanderbilt Avenue, Clifton. Adjt. Dade, besides being seriously wounded, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever, and his condition is critical. Adjt. Dade is a native of North Carolina.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS LAND

All but Thirty-one of the Patients on the Relief Removed to Hospitals.

CORPORAL REARDON IS DEAD

Sister Reached His Bedside in Time to Bid Him Farewell, and His Last Wish to See Her Was Gratified.

When the Government hospital ship Relief was fastened to her moorings at the pier, foot of East Twenty-fifth Street, for the night yesterday, only thirty-one of the 128 sick and wounded men she had brought from Cuba remained on board, and they will be transferred to hospitals in Brooklyn and Long Island City to-day. The other patients, with the exception of a few men who were strong enough to return to their homes, were accommodated at Bellevue, St. Vincent, and the New York Hospitals, the first named institution getting the largest share, fifty-one men.

The Relief left her anchorage opposite West Forty-second Street, on the North River, early in the afternoon, and arrived at the Charities dock, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, in tow of the tugs M. D. Starbuck and Jack Jewett shortly after 3 o'clock. Considerable delay was experienced in docking her, as an accident, which occurred while she was backing in, carried away nearly twenty feet of her railing. A rope had been thrown to the dock to fasten her hawser and the hawser was cast over the railing, instead of through a porthole as usual. The result was that the railing was broken and the boat drifted out into the stream again.

When she had been finally secured, the work of taking off the wounded began at once. Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller was at the dock, and personally superintended the arrangements for the transfer. Ambulances from Bellevue, St. Vincent, and the New York Hospitals came up every few minutes and took off the patients as fast as they could be moved. The work progressed slowly, as nearly all the men had to be carried down from the upper decks of the Relief, and the nurses and helpers exercised the greatest care in moving them. Most of the patients had to be carried out on stretchers, but a few who were suffering only from minor bullet wounds came down on crutches, assisted by the nurses.

"Ajax" Whitman, the strong man of the police bicycle squad, who was stationed at the dock, did considerable service. He picked up several of the wounded men and carried them to the ambulances.

When the Relief was seen approaching the Charities dock a large crowd gathered in Twenty-sixth Street and crowded the dock, but a squad of police was ordered to keep the spectators back, and they were driven to First Avenue, where they watched the ambulances taking the wounded into the hospital. Wards 4, 5, 10, and 13 of Bellevue had been prepared for the reception of the men from the Relief, and they were made comfortable there as fast as they arrived.

Reardon's Fatal Wound.

Another death occurred on the Relief early in the morning when Corp. George J. Reardon of Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, succumbed to a wound caused by a Mauser bullet, which entered his chest, and, boring its way through his body, tore away part of his spine. He had a powerful constitution, and the fact that he lived over three weeks with the fatal injury was a surprise to the surgeons. He knew that he could not survive, but bore up under his sufferings, buoyed by the hope of seeing his sister, Annie Reardon, before he died.

On the voyage he had begged the surgeon in charge to keep him alive until New York was reached, so that he might bid his sister farewell, and everything possible was done to gratify the dying man's wish. His sister arrived Monday evening. Reardon was very low, but at the time of her arrival had just regained consciousness. He looked up at the tearful face of his sister, and a smile of recognition flitted across his face. His sister bent over him and kissed him, and he seemed quite happy. She said some cheering words, but the dying soldier faintly whispered: "No hope, Annie, no hope; I am gone." A stimulant was given him, and he recuperated for a few minutes, but death was near, and his sister, in bidding him good-bye, said:

"Thank God, George, you fought for the United States. Thank God you fought for the liberty of Cuba."

"Thank God," was all Reardon could reply, and he at once relapsed into unconsciousness, dying shortly after midnight.

Reardon was formerly a member of the Irish Volunteers, and when the regiment recruited by Col. Moran was refused by the Government he enlisted as a regular in the Sixteenth Infantry. He was an athlete of some reputation. His body will be taken to New London, Conn., where his sister lives, for burial.

The Wounded Officers.

Among the wounded who were taken off were three officers, who preferred to go to places selected by themselves rather than to those provided by the authorities. Major Thomas J. Went of the Tenth United States Cavalry, who is suffering from a shattered knee, was removed to the New York Hospital, where he will have private quarters. Lieut. Albert Scott of the Thirteenth Infantry was taken to the Grand Central Station by a St. Vincent Hospital ambulance, and was put on a train which will convey him to Buffalo, whence he will proceed to his home at Fort Porter. Lieut. John Robertson of the Sixth Infantry was taken to St. Vincent Hospital.

About 100 new uniforms had been sent on board the Relief from the Army Building, and all the men who were well enough to wear clothing exchanged their soiled garments which they had worn in the campaign for the fresh blouses and trousers provided for them.

Of the fifty-seven wounded soldiers who were taken to Bellevue only two are in a dangerous condition. They are Patrick Ward of Company I, Third United States Cavalry, and Charles Jauch of Company A, Second Infantry. Both men were wounded in the head, and are suffering considerable pain. There is a chance, however, that their lives may be saved.

WOUNDED AT BELLEVUE.

List of the Men and Their Injuries—Transferred to the Hospital from the Relief.

The following men were placed in Wards 4, 5, 10, and 13, at Bellevue Hospital, where they were taken immediately after their removal from the hospital ship Relief:

ADDISON, RICHARD, Company F, Sixth United States Infantry; shot through right shoulder.

BAUCHUM, OSCAR A., Company G, Sixth United States Infantry; gunshot wound in neck.

BELL, CHARLES A., Company C, Sixth Infantry; shot through left thigh.

BESS, JAMES W., Company H, Sixth Infantry; shot in right thigh and right foot.

BEVILL, JAMES, Company H, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry; gunshot wound in back.

BREEZE, ROBERT H., Company E, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound in right knee.

BRETT, HENRY, Company E, Eighth Infantry; gunshot wound in right leg.

BUCK, WALTER C., Company H, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound of left leg.

CORNFORD, WILLIAM E., Sergeant, Michigan Light Battery; gunshot wound of arm and left groin.

CROCKETT, WARREN E., Troop D, Rough Riders; shot in left leg.

DARBY, HENRY P., Company D, Thirteenth Infantry; gunshot wound of right lung.

DEHNE, WILLIAM L., Corporal, Company C, Third Infantry; shot through right thigh.

DIXON, THOMAS, Company H, Twentieth Infantry; gunshot wound in right thigh.

EVANS, WALTER, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; gunshot wound, fracture of right thigh.

FLECKINGER, C. E., Company C, Fourth Infantry; gunshot wound in neck and right shoulder.

FLUGAL, ALBERT, Troop K, Third Cavalry; shot in thigh and below left knee.

GARDNER, ALBERT C., Company H, Ninth Infantry; gunshot wound of left knee.

GASKINS, BENJAMIN, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry; gunshot wound of right knee.

GERBER, CLANCE R., Corporal, Troop K, First Cavalry; shot in left thigh.

HORNLEIN, OTTO, Company C, Fourth Infantry; shot through left thigh and left shoulder.

JACOBSON, SAMUEL H., Company E, First Volunteer Infantry; carbuncles on left cheek.

JAUCH, CHARLES, Company A, Second Infantry; injury to eyes due to bursting of shell.

KASTNER, LOUIS, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry; shot in head.

KRAUSS, ——, Company H, Seventh Infantry; gunshot wound in left knee.

KELLY, GEORGE, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry; shot through both hips.

KUFFE, LEONARD, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry; gunshot wound of abdomen.

LITTLE, FREDERICK C., Company C, Twelfth Infantry; gunshot wound of left side and left thigh.

McCLELLAND, DONALD C., Company E, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry; gunshot wound of right knee.

McDONALD, THOMAS, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; gunshot wound of left ankle.

MANNING, FRANK J., Company K, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; amputation of left foot.

MEYER, CARL F., Company D, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound in foot.

PRANKE, JOSEPH F., Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wounds of right and left arm and body.

RITCHIE, JAMES, Troop B, First Cavalry; gunshot wound in left thigh and right ankle.

RUSSELL, JEROME W., Company A, Thirteenth Infantry; gunshot wound of head.

SCHLOSSER, FRANK, Company I, Seventh Infantry Band; slight injuries.

SHIELDS, DANIEL, Corporal, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry; gunshot wound of right thigh.

SHERRATT, Sergt. JOHN, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; gunshot wound of left leg.

SULLIVAN, JOSEPH, Company A, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound of left foot.

TAYLOR, Corp. DANIEL J., Company G, Tenth Infantry; gunshot wound of right thigh.

TAYLOR, JAMES F., colored, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry; gunshot wound of chest.

TAYLOR, JOHN J. L., Troop E, Tenth Cavalry; gunshot wound of left ankle.

TAYLOR, CHARLES [illegible], Company G, Eighth Infantry; gunshot wound of left leg.

TOLBERT, CARL, Company F, Seventh Infantry; gunshot in right thigh.

TRANS, FRANK J., Company B, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wound of right thigh.

TURNER, HOMER, Company E, Tenth Infantry; gunshot wound in head.

VOLLMAR, WILHELM F., Company H, Eighth Infantry; gunshot wound in right thigh.

WALKER, P., Company G, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wound in right thigh.

WARD, PATRICK, Company I, Third Cavalry; gunshot wound in head.

WELCH, ——, Company G, Ninth Infantry; amputation of left leg due to gunshot wound.

YOUNG, WILLIAM, Company F, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound of right leg.

REED, CLARENCE, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wounds of right and left arms and body.

CAPT. B. H. GILMAN DEAD.

Succumbed to Camp Dysentery Contracted at Santiago.

Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman of Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, who returned from Siboney on the hospital steamer Relief, died yesterday afternoon at his home on Governors Island. The surgeons ascribed his death to camp dysentery. His wife and only child, a boy thirteen years old, were at his bedside when he died. Capt. Gilman was not strong when he went with his regiment to Cuba, and he became ill immediately after landing at Daiquiri. He nevertheless took part in the charge at San Juan Hill, but he was so weak that Lieut. Col. Worth, now Brigadier General, who was wounded himself later, ordered him to the rear. The Captain begged to be allowed to remain, but was eventually forced to retire.

It was said yesterday that he dragged himself along for two weeks, at times getting aid from Red Cross nurses, but he did not seek hospital treatment, as he understood that the wounded taxed the facilities to their utmost. Mrs. Gilman telegraphed for news of him at this time, but got no answer. Finally showing up at Siboney, he was put aboard the Relief.

He was transferred from the Relief to his home on Monday, and was put to bed in a very weak condition. The floating of the flag at half-mast at garrison headquarters on the island yesterday announced his death.

Capt. Gilman was born in New Hampshire, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Illinois in September, 1868. He was made a Second Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Infantry in 1872, a First Lieutenant in 1878, and Captain in 1891.

A TRAGEDY AT ST. LOUIS.

Young Man Shot to Death While Mailing a Letter to His Divorced Wife.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Charles A. Brant, a stenographer for an electrical supply company in this city, stopped to mail a letter at the corner of Twenty-first and Locust Streets last night, and was shot and almost instantly killed. Three shots were fired, and three men seen to run. Brant staggered across the street and fell dead. In his pocket was an affectionate letter evidently to his wife, but addressed to Post Office Box 693, Asbury Park, N. J., also a will headed: "Miss Mary Harding, Davenport Inn, Asbury Park, N. J., whom I desire to be notified in case of my sudden death, and who, in the sight of God, is my lawful wife."

Miss Harding is the daughter of Roger E. Harding, a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, to whom Brant was married in October, 1896, against the wishes of her father. They were divorced in April, 1897. Brant was formerly a hotel clerk at Los Angeles, Cal.

After working all night and to-day on the mystery surrounding the murder of Charles A. Brant by three unidentified men, the police are still in the dark. No motive for their crime is known, though friction between Brant and the father of Mary M. Harding, his divorced wife, is known to have existed. The murder occurred on a dark street corner, in the vicinity of which many hold-ups have occurred, and some believe the crime was committed by robbers. The police have no theory to advance.

The private papers of the dead man found in his trunk to-day show that he had but one trouble—the fear that something would happen to prevent the reconciliation which he and his former wife had planned. All of the letters in the trunk showed conclusively the mutual devotion still existing between the estranged husband and wife. Miss Harding is now at Asbury Park, N. J., with her father.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 26.—Miss Mary A. Harding, the divorced wife of Charles Brant, who was shot in St. Louis, is a guest at the Davenport Inn, where she has been for the past month. Her father, Roger E. Harding, accompanies her. When the news of Brant's assassination reached Mr. Harding he was apparently unaffected. He refused positively to allow any one to have an interview with his daughter, saying she was not in a condition to hear the news. Mr. Harding said he could not form any idea as to who murdered his former son-in-law, but refused to discuss the relations existing between his daughter and Brant. He received a telegram this afternoon asking what disposition should be made of the body, and telegraphed back, it is said, to hold it until he arrived. With his daughter he will leave for St. Louis to-morrow.

SET FIRE TO HER CLOTHING.

A woman giving her name as Mrs. Jane Brown of First Street, Jersey City, and apparently insane, made a deliberate effort to burn herself and her four-year-old daughter to death in the station at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge last night. The woman, who was well dressed and about thirty years of age, appeared at the foot of the stairs leading to the bridge trains about 10 o'clock. She walked up and down with her child until the little one fell asleep, and then, placing the baby on one of the steps, she continued her walk.

Shortly after, she asked Watchman Quigley for a match, and when he gave it to her she deliberately struck a light, and, leaning over, set fire to her crash skirt. It blazed up instantly, and she made a leap to where her child was sleeping and endeavored to set its clothing on fire from her own.

The watchman seized her, and assisted by a Bridge policeman extinguished the flames. He then sent both mother and child to the Oak Street Station. The child escaped without injury, but the mother was seriously burned about the limbs. At the station she was mute and refused absolutely to say anything. At her suggestion she was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The child was sent to the Gerry society.

MRS. CATHERINE GEORGE DEAD.

Mrs. Catherine George, wife of Frank George of the Twelfth Regiment, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Sunday, suffering from destitution, died shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. Mrs. George was dispossessed last Thursday from her home, at 227 West Sixty-sixth Street, where she had been living. She was found in the street Sunday fainting from lack of food. She was placed in the charge of Dr. Boynton at Bellevue, and everything possible was done for her. Several letters and checks were received by Superintendent O'Rourke for her from sympathetic persons who had read the story of her plight in the newspapers.

She has a boy, four years old, who is living with a Mrs. Frawley, at 535 West Forty-ninth Street.

Moore—Hoyt.

Lewis Bayard Moore of Nyack was married to Susan Quintard Hoyt in St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn., yesterday. Mr. Moore is a brother of Theodore Moore, the financial editor of The New York Tribune.

HENRY C. OVERIN'S WIDOWS.

One Has Been Appointed Administratrix of His Estate, Which Is in the Other's Possession.

Two women lay claim to the title of widow of Henry C. Overin, who prior to his death, Feb. 17, 1897, was the proprietor of the Phoenix Stables, at 219 and 221 West Forty-sixth Street. One claimant is Mary E. Overin, forty-eight years old, who has been appointed administratrix of the Overin estate, and the other is Caroline A. Overin, twenty-one years old, residing in apartments over the stables. Creditors of the deceased husband have sued Mrs. Overin No. 1, who alleges that Mrs. Overin No. 2 holds the fort on the property, and in consequence she cannot make settlements until her rival evacuates the stronghold.

Henry J. Furlong of Furlong, White & O'Connell, 350 Broadway, is counsel for Pratt & Lambert, varnish manufacturers of this city, who are some of many, as it is alleged, with whom the deceased Mr. Overin contracted debts. Mr. Furlong is also legal adviser for Mrs. Overin No. 1. Representing the creditors of Henry C. Overin, Mr. Furlong filed a petition in the name of the varnish-making concern mentioned to compel Mary E. Overin to pay the creditors of "her dead husband" and to account for the estate. Surrogate Fitzgerald issued an order directing a citation to issue to Mary E. Overin to show cause why she should not be required to make and file the accounts of the estate. The order was returnable July 19, but the hearing was postponed until Sept. 13.

The elder Mrs. Overin lives at 142 Macdougal Street, and is employed at the Knickerbocker Hotel, 125 Macdougal Street. According to her story she was married to Henry Overin Aug. 31, 1865. They lived unhappily and over twenty years ago each brought an action for separation, but the suits were discontinued. The couple separated and became reconciled several times, and finally agreed to live apart. In spite of this, Mrs. Overin maintains, they were on the best of terms, and he frequently came to see her to discuss old times together. One day she read the notice of his death in a paper, and went to the stables on Forty-sixth Street. There she saw a young woman and an elderly woman. As she left she heard the young woman say: "I never knew he was married." She had not seen the young wife since.

At the stables in West Forty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon William Hobson was in charge. He said Mrs. Caroline Overin was at her mother's, in West Forty-third Street. He declared that Mr. Overin had secured an absolute divorce from Mary E. Overin. Caroline Overin, he said, before her marriage had been a clerk at the Post Office. Her sister was the wife of Henry Overin, a whip manufacturer at 111 West Thirty-seventh Street, who was also a nephew of Henry C. Overin.

"Henry C. Overin had not a cent of his own when he last married," Mr. Hobson said. "All the money he got to establish this livery and boarding stable business was provided by Mrs. Caroline Overin's father. As it is, she is heavily in debt, and any one who attempts to settle whatever may be the estate will have to pay much more than it is worth. The business belongs to Mrs. Caroline Overin, and she is going to continue it."

REV. MR. JERNEGAN DEFENDED.

Sea-Salt Gold People Deny that He Has Absconded.

BOSTON, July 26.—An evening news agency to-day gave out a statement to the effect that the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, the inventor of the process of extracting gold from seawater, which is in use at Lubec, Me., had gone to Europe without giving his associates in the Electrolytic Marine Salt Company proper notice, and that, therefore, the company had stopped the issue of stock pending an investigation.

In interviews to-night, Directors and stockholders of the company disprove this statement. Mr. Albert P. Sawyer of Newburyport says that the sale of stock was stopped because it had all been sold. If Mr. Jernegan has gone to Europe it is to buy improved apparatus, and if he has sailed under a fictitious name as asserted, it is for the purpose of protecting his discovery.

"We may have felt annoyed at Mr. Jernegan's methods of doing business," said Mr. Sawyer, "but there is no alarm felt about the company or personal distrust of Mr. Jernegan. He left a large account in a Boston bank. A dishonest man would not have done that."

The Hon. Albert C. Titcomb of Newburyport, a large stockholder in the company, said:

"I was sorry to hear in Boston to-day that the bankers of New York displayed suspicion of Mr. Jernegan last week simply because he bought $80,000 of Government bonds. It was with his own money, paid him by this company, and he had the right to do as he saw fit."

Would-Be Suicide Held in $1,000.

Mrs. Ruth Wilmount, twenty-four years of age, who attempted to commit suicide on the night of July 19 by drinking carbolic acid, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Mott. The Magistrate declared that he was sick and tired of the way such cases were smoothed over, and that they should be prosecuted like other violations of the law. Mrs. Wilmount's lawyer made a plea to reduce the bail, but Magistrate Mott was inexorable. The punishment is a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for three years.

Mirabeau Towns Loses a Suit.

In the suit brought by ex-District Attorney Daniel Noble of Queens County against Mirabeau Towns, the poet-lawyer of Brooklyn, Magistrate McLaughlin of Long Island City yesterday handed down a decision in favor of Mr. Noble. The suit was to recover a balance of $345 due on a commission claimed by Mr. Noble. The judgment is for $215, and the payment by Mr. Towns of $57 costs.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jason Hinman.

Jason Hinman, a lawyer whose office was at 111 Broadway, and who was found dead in bed Monday at a hotel at Sea Girt, N. J., was born at Holland, Vt., in 1862. He was educated at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and was graduated from Amherst College in 1885. His start in life was in a publishing house in this city, where he passed two years, and after being admitted to the bar he entered the law firm of Merrill & Rogers. Afterward he continued his profession alone. He was a United States Assistant District Attorney under Wallace Macfarlane and Chairman of the Tariff Reform Club of this city. He was a member of the Bar Association, the Reform Club, Amherst Alumni, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He is survived by his widow and a son.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. RUFUS NUTTING, D. D., one of the most prominent educators of Illinois, died Monday at his home in Carlinville, aged seventy-six years. He was for several years Professor of Greek and Latin in Blackburne University, Carlinville.

JAMES E. NESMITH, brother-in-law and biographer of the late Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts, and a member of a well-known family in Lowell, died suddenly yesterday. He was a Harvard graduate, and, while fitted for the law, he had done much literary work and published several volumes of poems.

ANDREW F. DUNLEVY, auditor of disbursements of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died suddenly yesterday at his residence in Baltimore. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Dunlevy served with distinction in the Confederate Army, and had been connected with the Baltimore and Ohio for twenty-five years. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Parry Lee Downs.

THEOPHILUS BUTTS of Hoboken, for many years President of the First National Bank of that city, died at his Summer home in Avon, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Butts was in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in New York. He was one of the organizers of the old Volunteer Fire Department. Mr. Butts became connected with the First National Bank in 1864. He was one of the organizers of the Hudson Trust Company, and one of the promoters of the Flower Hill Cemetery. He was also Treasurer of the Soldiers and Firemen's Monument Fund. Mr. Butts leaves a wife and two sons, Theophilus and George.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It is a fact that the English soldiers use Dr. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS as a preventative of all troubles of digestive organs.

None but the purest distilled water is used in the manufacture of CARL H. SCHULTZ'S waters, thus removing all danger of contamination.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

MARRIED.

MOORE—HOYT.—On Tuesday, July 26, at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn., Miss Susan Quintard Hoyt to Lewis Bayard Moore of Nyack, N. Y.

ROGERS—ROBERTS.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., on July 21, 1898, by the Rev. Mr. Carvier, Robert Cameron Rogers of Buffalo, N. Y., and Beatrice Fernald Roberts.

DIED.

FISH.—Killed in battle June 24, 1898, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Sergeant First United States Cavalry, only son of Nicholas and Clemence S. B. Fish, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church in the Bowery on Friday, July 29, 1898, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at St. Philip's in the Highlands, Garrisons, N. Y. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2:15 P. M. Members of the fraternity of Delta Psi will assemble in the church vestibule at 11 A. M.

McCULLOCH.—At the residence of her son-in-law, J. B. Yale, Sparkill, N. Y., July 25, 1898, in the 81st year of her age, Susan McCulloch, widow of Hugh McCulloch.

Funeral services Rock Creek Church, Washington, D. C.

McILVAIN.—Entered into rest in the 79th year of her age, on Tuesday, July 26, at her late residence, 174 East 117th Street, Susan McIlvain, widow of Hugh S. McIlvain.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLS.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 26, Ellen Low Mills of Brooklyn, widow of Ethelbert S. Mills and daughter of the late Mary P. and Seth Low.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHERMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 25, 1898, Eran G Sherman.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STOKES.—On Monday, July 25, 1898, Mrs. Mary Deborah Stokes in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Martin, West Freehold, N. J., Wednesday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATSON.—At Westchester, N. Y. City, on Tuesday, July 26, 1898, at 1:15 A. M., Annie Eliza, wife of Capt. William Watson, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, July 28, at 1:30 P. M., from St. Peter's Church, Westchester.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 26.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ADINOLFI, Giuseppina, 318 8th Av.	1	24
AHEARN, Margaret, 209 E. 44th St.	62	24
BESENBACHER, Carrie, 224 E. 100th St.	3	25
BIEBEL, Julia, 133 Orchard St.	48	25
BOYLE, Michael, 1,474 Amsterdam Av.	35	23
CALLAHAN, Mary, 320 E. 93d St.	30	23
CANAVAN, James, 517 E. 82d St.	50	23
CILETTI, Julia, 329 E. 63d St.	1	26
COHEN, Abraham, 213 E. 100th St.	55	26
CROSSINGHAM, Daniel, 1,380 5th Av.	70	25
DEAN, Emma L., 110 Macdougal St.	25	25
DIXON, William T., 21 Duane St.	60	26
DESMOND, Catharine, 220 E. 65th St.	51	26
DICKEY, Agnes, 12 West End Av.	1	24
DONALDSON, Eliza, 540 W. 44th St.	71	25
ELLECK, Lizzie, 20 Bedford St.	44	26
FAIRCHILD, Mary, M. E. Church Home	78	25
FRASE, Alexander R., 171 W. 99th St.	2	26
FAGAN, Richard, 2,343 3d Av.	1	25
FREEMAN, Annie, 348 1st Av.	45	26
FARRELL, John, 63 Greenwich St.	45	26
GALLAGHER, José M., 172 E. 88th St.	1	24
GRADY, Mary, 417 Cherry St.	8	25
GIEGERICH, Francis, 313 E. 49th St.	28	23
GRENNAN, Mary, 468 W. 33d St.	48	23
GORMAN, Kate, 483 W. 36th St.	18	24
GOLE, Campbell N., 5 Cornelia St.	64	26
GONZALEZ, Daniel, 228 E. 108th St.	1	25
HANLON, Ellen, 48 Rutger St.	52	23
HARTYE, Caroline, 536 Pearl St.	69	26
HEILLBRUNN, Jacob, 328 E. 79th St.	89	25
HUNG, Lee, 5 Mott St.	22	26
HILL, Mary E., 759 10th Av.	17	24
HEALY, Edward E., 510 W. 27th St.	58	26
JOACHIM, Mary, 416 E. 17th St.	47	23
JOHNSON, William, 624 W. 153d St.	50	24
JUCHTER, John J., 189 Hudson St.	55	23
KERR, James S. R., 318 E. 78th St.	2	24
KLEIN, Lilly, 521 E. 86th St.	2	24
KILEY, Elsie, 575 W. 130th St.	1	24
KING, Jane, 511 W. 48th St.	27	23
KING, Charles F., 487 10th Av.	1	22
KENNEDY, Patrick, 147 E. 29th St.	65	25
KEISHAN, Robert, 615 W. 130th St.	2	23
KOCHER, Johan G., 92 1st St.	63	25
KELLEHER, Ella, 530 W. 39th St.	3	26
KANE, Rose, Almshouse	55	23
KATZ, Tobias, 174 Chrystie St.	2	26
KNIGHT, Mary E., 10 Jackson St.	35	24
LOVELAND, Margaret G., 64 W. 133d St.	73	23
LEWEL, Marie, 303 E. 73d St.	1	25
LONEY, Edward, 227 W. 40th St.	33	25
LOUTRAL, Isabella L., 1 E. 112th St.	58	25
LIEBIG, August, 334 E. 11th St.	44	21
MILLER, Caroline, 253 Avenue B	54	24
MAYENSE, Sarah J., 259 West St.	42	23
MARTIN, Annie, 97 W. 124th St.	1	26
MELVILLE, Cora, 217 W. 66th St.	1	25
MORRIS, Kate, 1,013 3d Av.	63	24
MURRAY, Lizzie, Manh. State Hosp.	46	24
MURPHY, D., 84 Little West 12th St.	51	26
MAHER, William L., 520 E. 84th St.	21	24
MATASON, Mary B., 547 E. 15th St.	1	25
MURRAY, Edward J., 336 W. 40th St.	34	26
McGRATH, Joseph, 67 Monroe St.	1	24
NARY, Lena, 216 Thompson St.	18	24
NABLIN, Julia, 444 W. 42d St.	1	25
NEIL, Henry, 158 W. 19th St.	25	25
O'ROURKE, Miles, 120 Cedar St.	39	24
OGDEN, Kate, 642 Hudson St.	48	26
PASCALE, G. A., 142 W. Houston St.	72	25
PFLIGER, Annie, 650 E. 11th St.	2	24
PARRY, Charles E., 63 7th Av.	27	26
PERKONEY, Joseph, 416 E. 73d St.	26	24
PLOFFSKY, Sadie, 285 Delancey St.	22	25
RADFORD, Lottie L., 215 E. 88th St.	25	25
RENNE, Dora, 115 W. 106th St.	27	26
RAFFO, Mary, 10½ Downing St.	41	25
RINN, Annie, 500½ E. 80th St.	3	24
RABICH, Robert, 332 E. 11th St.	58	26
SKINNER, Percival, 242 E. 25th St.	23	23
STOEKEY, Mary A., 98 Charlton St.	38	23
SCHUM, Mary E., 2,545 8th Av.	36	25
STAGG, John, 331 W. 124th St.	62	25
STERN, Henry, 100 Ludlow St.	37	24
SMITH, L. W., 548 W. 126th St.	1	25
SMITH, Margaret A., 548 W. 126th St.	1	25
SMITH, William, 41 Bowery	56	22
SAMSEL, Annie, 601 E. 144th St.	11	24
TROMBETTA, Agostino, 2,210 1st Av.	1	26
VOSBRYCK, Henry, 40 Monroe St.	52	25
VON FOY, Lee, 24 Mott St.	56	25
VISHLSA, Rudolph, Foundling Hosp.	1	19
WEINHEIMER, F., 53 E. 3d St.	45	25
WIRTH, Catharine, 286 E. 10th St.	69	25
YONSON, Yamouth, 156 W. 14th St.	76	24
ZWIRZ, Paulina, 419 E. 81st St.	1	23

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ACKROYD, Edw., 36 St. Mark's Av.	65	24
ANDERSON, Eric, 62d St. and 11th Av.	48	24
BOND, James, 94 4th St.	51	25
BODDINGTON, Emily, 70th St. and 10th Av.	1	24
BRECKLIN, Joseph, 71st St. and Narrows Av.	20	25
BURKE, James, St. Peter's Hospital	39	23
BLUMBERG, Samuel, 1,627 E. P'kway	2	25
CHAPMAN, Lucy, 146 Bay 32d St.	67	25
CONSIDINE, Susan, 718 5th Av.	28	26
COLEMAN, Eliza, 104 Ten Eyck St.	84	26
COLBROUN, Olin, 281 Atlantic Av.	55	23
DYER, Cortland, 2,054 Pacific St.	1	25
DAVIS, John, 138 17th St.	65	24
DWYER, Florence, 325 4th St.	20	24
DOOLEY, Mary, 103 Adams St.	75	25
FREISEN, Mary, 457 Gates Av.	1	25
FLECK, Joseph, 1,177 Putnam Av.	2	25
FAUSSER, Henry, 331 Hudson Av.	8	25
GREIG, Mary, 51 Gwinnett St.	1	25
GAVIN, Thomas, 184 Walworth St.	4	25
GLASER, Herman, 317 Palmetto St.	89	26
HARVEY, Joseph, 677 Classon Av.	1	25
HIGGINS, Maria, 103 Lynch St.	65	25
HARRIS, Mary, Meth. Epis. Home	72	24
HOYT, Gabriel, 67 Quincy St.	71	24
KRESSEL, Francis, 27 St. Mark's Av.	77	26
KENNY, Emma, 127 George St.	1	25
LEOTTO, Tony, 2,298 Atlantic Av.	1	25
LOOMIS, Robert, 14 Willow Place	35	24
LEVY, Frederick, 256 Wyckoff Av.	6	25
MINSULA, Lena, 21 W. 2d St.	28	24
MILLER, Emily, 451 De Kalb Av.	1	25
MURDOCK, Delia, 101 N. 4th St.	49	25
MURRAY, Daniel, 48 Devoe St.	39	25
MALINQUIST, John, Kings Co. Hosp.	48	23
MULLER, Katharine, Cropsey St. and 20th Av.	26	25
McGINNIS, John, 305 5th Av.	27	25
NORDENBORG, Edna, 453 51st St.	3	25
NERNEY, Fanny, 77 Meeker Av.	23	24
NODINE, Antonio, Kings Co. Hosp.	23	24
POLLOCK, Irving, 94 Eldert St.	1	25
POLLOCK, Kenneth, 94 Eldert St.	4	24
REED, Edith, 727 Prospect Av.	1	24
REHBECK, Lincoln, 520 Central Av.	2	26
STERGENBACH, Carolina, 76 Evergreen Av.	1	25
TICE, Edith, 204 S. 1st St.	6	26
VULTER, Julius, 369 Hamburg Av.	23	25
WILSON, Loretta, 160 Dikeman St.	1	25
WATSON, Mary, 152 Myrtle Av.	52	24

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FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.

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23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
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July 26, 1898.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited with the undersigned Committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12th, 1898, notice is hereby given that the time within which securities may be deposited under said plan and agreement without penalty has been extended to and including **August Fifteenth, 1898.**
New York, July 26th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman;
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York City.

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF R. R. CO.

Holders of the certificates of deposit for stock of the above company are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, to consider a movement for their protection against any unjust assessment.

FRANK WHITE,
Counsellor at Law,
Albany, N. Y.

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Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Practically every stock on the list advanced in price yesterday, and many important gains were scored. Throughout the market there was new activity, and in the broadening tendency which was evident Wall Street found reason for new encouragement. Transactions in stocks were larger in volume than for some time past, aggregating nearly 850,000 shares.

⁂

Those favorable factors which are of recent development were influential yesterday. More general appreciation was shown of the importance of what has been accomplished toward the re-establishment of freight rates in the Northwest. Further consideration was given the improved prospect of peace among the warring anthracite coal companies. Both of these new developments, removing, as they do, from the situation two of its worst features, have naturally brought about improvement in Wall Street sentiment.

⁂

Foremost in importance of all factors at present, however, is the great abundance of money. Funds are everywhere plenty and idle—a state of affairs which, occurring coincident with better times than the country has known for years, must mean security market improvement sooner or later.

⁂

New Government bonds, paying the low rate of 3 per cent., are at present commanding a premium in the market of between 4 and 5 per cent. These bonds are safe and sound, and the most desirable of gilt-edged investments. But their safety and soundness and desirability are not sufficiently great to explain the wide difference between their market price and that of other securities which are selling much lower—so much lower as to mean a difference of 2 and 3 per cent. in the yield to the investor. Corporate interests and individuals, having no profitable use for their idle capital, cannot ignore these more profitable investments.

⁂

Yesterday's market was in many respects similar to those which last July marked the beginning of the prolonged bull movement. There was aggressive buying of the best character, and the majority of stocks moved up naturally, without showing manipulative efforts.

⁂

Conservative Wall Street interests are talking most confidently. Conservative advice is to buy; the consensus of conservative opinion is that Wall Street is entering upon a period of natural improvement in market values which will be accompanied by considerable speculative activity.

⁂

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $3,000 4, 1907, registered, at 110½; $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 126¼, and $18,000 3s, when issued, at 104⅝@104⅛.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	Great Northern pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅜	Hawaiian Sugar	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Illinois Central	1
Am. Tobacco	1	Iowa Central pf.	¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	Manhattan Con.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Minnesota Iron	1
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅝
Brook. Rap. T.	⅜	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	5	Nor. & W. pf.	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	1½
Chi., I. & Louis. pf.	4½	Rio G. & West. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. & Northw.	1½	St. Paul, M. & M.	½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Consol. Gas	2	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Del., L. & W.	½	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	W. & L. E. pf., $8	
Ft. W. & Rio G.	1	assessment paid	1⅜

Stocks Declined.

Canadian Pacific	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Chi. & E. Ill pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1⅜	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Ice	⅞		
Keok. & Des M. pf.	1½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925	1	L. & N. 1st, Nash., Fla. & S. 1st	1
B. & O. 5s, 1988, t. r.	1½	Or. Sh. Line, inc. A.	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1	Or. Sh. Line, inc. B.	2
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s.	1½	Penn. 4½s, coupon	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. 4s	1	St. L. Southw 2d	1½
H., E. & W. Tex. 1st.	1¼	San A. & A. P. 4s	2½
Manhattan 4s	⅜	Wabash 2d	1½

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2½	Peoria & East. 1st	1
Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	2	St. P. & S. C. 1st	1
Nat. Starch 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $111,834,618; balance, $5,741,226; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,160,246.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¼@1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.85 for demand, $4.85@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 111¼; New York Central, ⅝, to 121¼; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 54⅜; Atchison, ⅜, to 13⅝; St. Paul, ⅛, to 102¼, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 35⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅝, Erie at 13½, and Reading at 9⅛. British consols were 1-16 higher, at 111¼ for money, and unchanged, at 111⅜, for the account.

The Bank of England lost £80,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 23,660,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 40,000 marks; other securities decreased 28,540,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 56,940,000 marks.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.50, in Madrid at 72.65, and in Lisbon at 80.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $7,554,808, against $7,922,410 in the preceding week and $7,357,026 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $268,101,641, against $224,420,061 in the corresponding period of last year.

SOME DIVIDEND RUMORS.

Norfolk and Western preferred jumped into prominence yesterday and made a gain of 2½ points on renewed talk of a probable increase in the company's dividend at the meeting of the Directors next week.

SUGAR TRUST BUOYANCY.

Again yesterday Sugar Trust was the feature of the market. It was by far the most active stock on the list, and was most conspicuously buoyant. The stock ran up to within a fraction of 140, and made a gain of between two and three points for the day.

Although it was the second day of new Sugar Trust activity there was a continued absence of definite news to explain the strength of the stock. The same old rumors regarding the Arbuckle and Doscher competition and its possible eradication were in circulation, but there was absolutely no definite intimation as to whether or not in the sugar trade there is to be war or peace.

A director of the Sugar Trust pointed out yesterday in conversation with friends that Wall Street seems to lose sight of the fact that there is a large annual increase in the consumption of sugar. He asserted that even if all the new refineries now building or projected were to be in running order in another month the decrease in Sugar Trust's sales would be inconsequential.

President H. O. Havemeyer is quoted as saying recently: "In prosperous years like that just past, like the present one, and such as coming years seem sure to be, there are manufactured ten times the amount of sweetmeats than in commercially poor years. And manufacturers of these goods are our biggest customers."

AS TO RATE WAR SETTLEMENTS.

All the Granger stocks moved up yesterday and were more active than for some time. Wall Street seemed to take new interest in the group, largely because of the more general appreciation of the rate war settlement. Ever since intimations of the approach of this settlement were made by THE NEW YORK TIMES there has been steady buying of all the Western stocks, and notably those of the Northwest, by interests identified with the properties. The rank and file of Wall Street, however, have been kept back by carefully worded "official" denials spread broadcast by bear interests. But in the meantime all the stocks have moved up, and yesterday St. Paul sold considerably above par, Burlington close to 107, Rock Island at 97, Northern Pacific preferred at 71¾, Union Pacific preferred close to 62, and other stocks of the group at proportionately high prices.

More suggestive than anything else has been the stock market activity of the friends of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern. These are the Wall Street men who know best what is going on in the matter of rate settlement.

THOSE CROP DAMAGE REPORTS.

Quite recently Wall Street has been worrying over dispatches from the West telling of disastrous hot winds, and droughts, and damage to the crops. During the past few days there have been official denials of these stories from many sections, and yesterday the reports of damage to the Kansas and Nebraska crops—the stories which were used against the Atchison securities—were positively denied. These crop damage rumors have been little more than bear inventions, industriously hippodromed. A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., yesterday said:

In view of the vast number of telegrams received in the last few days in reference to the corn condition in this State the State Board of Agriculture has just issued the following bulletin:

"Wires from various corn-producing sections of the State on the condition of that cereal give no cause for alarm. Much rain has fallen where needed during the past forty-eight hours, heavy rains falling all over Nebraska last night, extending into Kansas and Colorado. With one more good rain some time within the next two weeks the crop is certain."

MANHATTAN AND THE SHORTS.

Manhattan Elevated figured for 7,500 shares yesterday and showed strength, selling up to 106⅝. Again there were many indications of inside buying, and again the shorts in the stock did all in their power to keep this buying from being effective. Market observers are inclined to believe that an upward twist in Manhattan is not unlikely. The short interest in the stock is large, and in recent years Wall Street has had many experiences showing what can be done with a Manhattan short interest. Just about this time last year Manhattan started in and for a time was the most conspicuous stock in the Street because of its violent advances.

A MORGAN ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Anthracite coal shares were again strong yesterday, although there was no further definite news regarding the settlement of the price-cutting in the West. Presidents of the anthracite coal-carrying roads met at the Jersey Central offices at 2 o'clock, but up to the time the market closed there was no news of importance from this meeting. Among some of the larger Wall Street interests, however, it is confidently believed that the whole price situation has been finally adjusted, and, furthermore, that the matter of restriction of output has again been agreed upon. And in these quarters the credit of the whole settlement is given to Mr. J. P. Morgan.

STANDARD OIL BUYING.

Old Wall Street observers see in the present market many indications of buying by Standard Oil interests. Recent heavy purchases of St. Paul and other Granger stocks have been attributed to this source, and the Messrs. Rockefeller are understood to have largely increased their security holdings during the past month.

NORTHWEST AND OMAHA.

Appreciation of the excellence of Northwest's annual report, which was made public on Monday, was shown yesterday in the aggressive buying of that stock and of Omaha. Northwest sold up to 131 and Omaha close to 85. Much of the buying of both stocks was by investment interests, although Vanderbilt brokers were also active in them. Friends of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt are talking very much higher prices for both Northwest and Omaha, and these predictions are accompanied by intimations of larger dividends.

LAST YEAR AND THIS.

Business men predict that the month of August, 1898, will show some phenomenal developments in the trade of the West. It will be remembered that it was just a year ago, in August, 1897, that the country began to get its first real taste of the prosperity which had been wanting since 1893—that it was during that month that wheat astonished believers in permantly low prices by rising to $1 a bushel, that banks began to be actually glutted with the increases in their deposit accumulations, that the stock market entered on the biggest boom in its history since 1879, and that merchants, especially in the West, had difficulty in taking care of the heavy Fall business, which started unprecedentedly early in the season, and caused activity in branches where there had previously been utter stagnation.

There seems no reason why the coming Fall should not witness on a much greater scale the same movement of improvement which was so remarkable a feature of the closing months of 1897. The conditions which will affect trade during the coming Fall will, as last year, be regulated primarily by the conditions which obtain among the producing agricultural classes of the West. There is every indication at present that the Western farmers never averaged more prosperously than now. It is true that wheat is lower in price, and may continue lower than during the last part of 1897, when the world awoke to the conditions of scarcity and Joseph Leiter took advantage of the situation by beginning his mammoth deal. The extreme high prices, however, which reigned in wheat for nearly a year should have a permanently beneficial effect, as they brought in enormous extra credits to the West, which went to pay off long-standing indebtedness and to increase the working capital, so to speak, of the tillers of the Western soil. The striking present conditions of money plenty in country banks, and the ease with which the Government has raised $200,000,000 for war purposes without disturbance to the money market, show that high-priced agricultural products exported in enormous quantities have enriched the country by millions of dollars, and have given a permanent basis for a prosperity which may reach unexpected proportions as soon as political conditions become more settled. While wheat may not average as high in price in 1897, the market for corn and provisions—products which affect the prosperity of a larger proportion of soil tillers than does wheat—is now considerably higher than during the corresponding month of 1897.—Chicago Tribune.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Filing with Secretary of State of Kansas by Pullman's Car Company of a contract with the Chicago Great Western for the construction for the latter of 300 cars.

Increase of $33,996 in Northern Central's net earnings for June, but decrease of $159,724 since Jan. 1.

First making-up day in the fortnightly settlement in the London market, with a consequent restriction in dealings.

Decrease of $367,602 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with previous week, but increase of $197,782 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $58,856 in Southern Railway's net earnings for June, making an increase of $639,156 for the fiscal year.

Resolution signed by Mayor Van Wyck authorizing the issue of $23,000,000 city bonds, bids for the sale of which will be advertised at once.

Advance in Boston and Montana Copper shares on declaration of regular quarterly dividend of $4 and an extra dividend of $1 a share.

Decrease of $31,717 in Pacific Mail's net earnings for May.

Continued Continental demand for gold in the London market.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Strength in the outside security market of Baltimore and Ohio's new securities, deliverable when issued.

Listing on the Stock Exchange of $673,000 additional Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, making total amount listed, $86,114,000; $3,801,000, Atchison general mortgage 4s, making total amount listed, $120,636,500, and $71,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg general mortgage 4s, making total listed, $1,699,000.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in July showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$1,178
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	7,711
Chicago Great Western	4,701
Chicago Terminal Transfer	3,158
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	12,234
Denver and Rio Grande	2,600
Detroit, Lima and Northern	1,449
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	707
Louisville and Nashville	20,285
Mexican Central	44,181
Missouri Pacific	25,000
Central Branch	3,000
Rio Grande Western	100
Southern Railway	92,495

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$41,000
Chesapeake and Ohio	20,204
International and Great Northern	2,356
New York, Ontario and Western	3,633
St. Joseph and Grand Island	2,902

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .10, 500 Leadville at .10, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .52.

On the Mining Exchange, 1,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .01¾, cash, and 100 Rocky Mountain at .09, cash.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Albany	.01	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.08	Ophir	.15
Best & Belcher	.13	Occidental	.40
Breece	.45	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.10	Potosi	.12
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.00
Chollar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.02	Sierra Nevada	.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Standard	1.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Union Con.	.15
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Utah	.02
Deadwood Terra	.30	Victor	5.00
Eureka Consol	.10	Yellow Jacket	.10
Father de Smet	.17	Argentum Juanita	.18
Gould & Curry	.04	Alamo	.01
Hale & Norcross	.35	Anaconda	.35
Homestake	47.00	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Horn Silver	1.20	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.02
Iron Silver	.75	Golden Fleece	.18
Julia Con.	.01	Isabella	.20
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.15
La Crosse	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
Leadville Con.	.09	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.05
Mexican	.10	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.04

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11
Lagonda	.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Rocky Mountain	.09¼	Isabella	.21
St. F. Cariboo	2.30	Jefferson	.07
Yukon	.09	Justine	.02
Alamo	.02½	Lillie	.89
Anaconda	.40	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anchoria Leland	.71	Mount Rosa	.12
Cannon Ball	.003¾	Old Gold	.02¾
Cripple Cr. Con.	.06½	Portland	1.18
Copper Rock	.01¼	Sentinel	.007½
Elkton	.86	Union	.12½
Gold Coin	.75	Work M. & M. Co.	.08½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Lincoln National	750
American Ex.	170	Mechanics'	175
Central National	165	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	148
Commerce	200	New York	233
Continental	125	New York County	800
Corn Exchange	275	Ninth National	90
East River	130	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Seventh National	115
Greenwich	165	State of New York	108
Irving	147½		

There was a sale of American Exchange at 170.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Third National of Boston, Chemical, and Garfield National.

It is announced that the Consolidated Ice Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the common stock, payable Aug. 15. The transfer books close Aug. 5 and reopen Aug. 16.

J. P. Morgan & Co., in conjunction with their London firm, referring to a circular of June 1 last offering to exchange various New York Central bonds for the new mortgage 3½ per cent. gold bonds of 1997 of that company, now give notice that their offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn on Aug. 4, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad having been deposited with the reorganization committee, Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, the committee now gives notice that the time within which securities may be deposited without penalty has been extended to and including Aug. 15.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	113
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	24	26
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	58	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112	115
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4	5½
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	209	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	96	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104½	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam, common	31	31½
Amsterdam preferred	75	75½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88½
Western Gas, ex div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	53¼	53½
Glucose pf.	107½	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	35	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	38	38¾
International Paper pref., ex div.	84	85
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	92	93
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	413½	414
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	97	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	170½	172

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron, Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of George Parker and J. P. Wintringham, Executors.)
$4,000 Erie R. R. Gen. Mtge. Lien 4 p. c. Bonds.
(By order of Executors.)
45 shs. Nat. Bank of Balt., Md.
200 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
17 shs. Del. and Hudson Canal Co.
$3,000 Nashville and Decatur R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Sink. Fund Bonds, 1900.
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul and Minneapolis Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c Gold Bond, 1918.
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha R. R. Cons'l Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1930.
$500 City of Elizabeth, N. J., 4 p. c. Adjust. Bond, 1922.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$2,000 Syracuse Rapid Transit Co. 1st. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1946.
13 shs. Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
30 shs. Gold and Stock Teleg. Co.
20 shs. 4th Nat. Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Leather Manufs. Bank.
5 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Nat'l City Bank, N. Y.
$5,000 Columbus and Hock. Coal and Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p c. Bonds.
5 shs. American Press Association.
$1,000 Toledo and Ohio Central Ry. 5 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Gold Bond, 1935.
$100 Harlem Club, N. Y. City, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond, 1909.
43 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
$25,000 Tol., St. Louis & Kan. City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, June, 1893, coup.
100 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R.
50 shs. Rens. & Saratoga R. R.
120 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 4th, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Consolidated Ice Co.,
23D ST. & LEXINGTON AVE.
New York, July 26, 1898.

A Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable August 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., August 5th, 1898, until August 16th, 1898. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

The Hudson River Bank,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.
New York, July 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after August 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will be closed from July 22d to August 2d.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St., 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, July 14th, 1898.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 2d of August, 1898.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Quincy Mining Company.
New York, July 12th, 1898.

DIVIDEND NO. 60.—A dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share will be payable August 15th next to registered holders 22d inst.

Transfer books will be closed 22d inst. in the afternoon, and opened August 1st.
WM. R. TODD, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupon No. 8 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company, due August 1, 1898, will be paid on presentation on and after Monday, August 1, at the Gallatin National Bank, in the City of New York.
HY. TACON, Treas.
Mobile, Ala., July 23, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

$600,000
THE
Midland Terminal Railway Company
1st Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Dated December 1st, 1895; Principal due December 1st, 1925. Interest payable June 1st and December 1st of each year. Principal and interest payable at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York City in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with provision for registration of the principal.

The Midland Terminal Railway Company, organized in the Fall of 1892, operates forty miles of road from Divide (a station on the Colorado Midland Railway) to Cripple Creek. By means of the Colorado Midland Railway it has connections with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railways, as well as other lines entering Denver.

CAPITALIZATION.

Capital stock		$1,600,000
Bonded debt	$1,000,000	
Less bonds redeemed	400,000	
Net bonded debt only		600,000
Total		$1,600,000

The earnings of the Midland Terminal Railway for the first four years have been such that the Company has found it necessary to issue only $600,000 bonds instead of $1,000,000, as originally proposed, which amount is executed by the Company and certified by the Trustees. $400,000 of the bonds have now been canceled, leaving bonds Nos. 1 to 600, inclusive, outstanding.

EARNINGS.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS, Boston, Mass.;

Dear Sirs: Pursuant to your instructions we have made an examination of the books and accounts of THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY of Colorado in detail, and in accordance therewith certify that the net earnings for the four years, ending November 30, 1897, applicable to interest on bonds amounted to the sum of $527,501.08.

For improvements and additions to the property from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1897, there was paid and charged to operating expenses the sum of $38,700.56, which under strict construction would have been chargeable to the cost of property. Yours very truly,
(Signed)
THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 17, 1898.

For the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1897, 40 miles operated:

Gross earnings	$409,346.48
Operating expenses, taxes, and rentals	238,929.54
Net earnings	$170,416.79

The first six months of the present fiscal year show an increase in gross earnings over last year of $15,816.

The fixed charges are $30,000 per annum, after the payment of which (based on the earnings for 1897) there was a surplus of $140,416.94 applicable to sinking fund and dividends upon the capital stock of $1,000,000, or about 14 per cent.

SINKING FUND.

The mortgage under which these bonds are issued requires that a sinking fund of 5 per cent. of the gross earnings of the company be set aside each year for the purchase of bonds in the open market; or in case the bonds cannot be so purchased, the Trust Company shall draw bonds by lot and redeem the same at 105 and accrued interest.

The sinking fund affecting this issue of bonds commenced June 1, 1898.

Mortgage and legality approved by Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, New York.

A complete descriptive circular, giving the yearly earnings from December 1, 1894, as well as the monthly earnings from December 1, 1896, to June 1, 1898, also statistics relative to the gold productions at Cripple Creek during the last four years, and other information covering the territory served by this railroad, furnished on application.

Price 102 and accrued interest.
PAYING ABOUT 5%.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
19 Milk St., Boston.

American Exchange Bank Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1898.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after August 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 30th, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 PARK ROW.
New York, July 12th, 1898.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst., to Aug. 1st, 1898.
HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1898, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from August 1st until August 22d, 1898.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 20, 1898.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1898.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
J. BOWRON, Treas.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 13th, 1898.

The interest due August 1st, 1898, on the LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL BONDS and the MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLATERAL BONDS, will be paid at this office on and after that date. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 20th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., August 2d, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 WALL STREET, New York, July 21st, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Saturday, August 20th, 1898. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Saturday, July 30th, at 12 M. and reopen on Monday, August 15th, 1898.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank.
No. 470 Broadway, N. Y.
New York, July 19, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2 Per Cent.,) payable on and after August 1st, next.

The transfer books will be closed to August 1st, 1898.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of the Following Bonds and Stocks:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortg. Bonds of 1888.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919. (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885, (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortg. Bonds of 1894.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877, Due June 1, 1927. (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.)

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortg. Bonds, Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortg. Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Akron & Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.

Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PURSUANT TO THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED JUNE 22, 1898, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE TIME FOR FURTHER DEPOSITS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED BONDS AND STOCKS HAS BEEN FIXED AND LIMITED TO AUGUST 1ST, 1898, AFTER WHICH DATE DEPOSITS OF SAID BONDS AND STOCKS WILL BE ACCEPTED, IF AT ALL, ONLY UPON SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The success of the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, appearing assured, pursuant to said Plan and Agreement, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the first installment, being 25 per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock and $20 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock as consideration for shares of the New Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of **FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE** of First Preferred Stock deposited, and **FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE** of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, or at its London Agency, The London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 40 Lothbury, London, **ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1, 1898.**

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit. Failure to pay such installment on or before said date will subject the deposited stock to forfeiture to the Syndicate as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated, New York, July 14th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Issued Under Mortgage Dated December 19, 1887, (Known as Bonds of 1988.)

New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated November 1, 1897; representing B. & O. consolidated Bonds of 1988:

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 73 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of November 1, 1897, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Bonds of 1988" held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization; or he may surrender his certificate at either of said offices on or before that date, and in return therefor we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn, will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

London, June 22, 1898.

Having jointly made an issue of the above-described bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1898, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of certificates for such bonds to assent to the terms proposed for the bonds under the Plan of Reorganization. Signed "Assents" may be sent to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated April 1, 1898, representing B. and O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds":

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates, representing more than 60 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of April 1, 1898, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Parkersburg Branch" bonds held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization, or he may surrender his certificate to us on or before that date, and, in return therefor, we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[1370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,058,998.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		425,668.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		905,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,044,212.29
Due from State banks and bankers		101,968.92
Checks and other cash items		19,318.34
Exchanges for Clearing House		905,202.19
Notes of other National banks		21,946.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		261.63
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,674,369.80	
Legal-tender notes	835,500.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	270,000.00	5,779,869.80
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		18,290.00
Total		$23,420,987.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		537,679.70
Reserved for taxes of 1898		25,000.00
Due to other National banks	$8,307,611.46	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,221,457.89	
Dividends unpaid	7,115.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,340,515.84	
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00	
Certified checks	158,490.08	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,822,273.49	20,358,308.26
Total		$23,420,987.96

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898.

[Seal of Notary.] JNO. A. HILLERY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$22,086,624.96
Overdrafts		3,995.64
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		2,114,887.90
Banking house		250,000.00
Other real estate		62,639.83
Due from National banks	$1,144,443.43	
Due from State banks, private banks, and bankers	727,987.32	
Checks and other cash items	395,550.06	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,587,603.27	
Bills of other National banks	161,500.00	
Fractional currency	9,770.00	
Specie	6,446,063.44	
Legal-tender notes	2,341,380.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	29,500.00	
Collector of Customs	45,951.76	12,889,749.28
		$37,457,897.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits		1,001,434.74
State bank circulation outstanding		10,874.00
Due to National banks	$5,093,977.39	
Due to State banks, private banks, and bankers	1,934,745.44	
Individual deposits	22,745,391.51	
Certified checks	261,148.75	
Dividends unpaid	3,255.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	85,485.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	21,585.39	30,145,588.87
		$37,457,897.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the Chemical National Bank of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of July, 1898. EDW. P. BROWN, Notary.

Correct—Attest:
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
G. G. WILLIAMS, } Directors.

[No. 2598.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,198,028.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		105.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		447,659.04
Other real estate and mortgages owned		189,196.78
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		287,146.07
Due from State banks and bankers		9,653.08
Checks and other cash items		21,983.81
Exchanges for Clearing House		214,589.66
Notes of other National banks		3,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		10,042.48
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,119,000	
Legal-tender notes	350,187	1,469,187.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$7,903,341.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		48,377.92
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$609,779.42	
Due to State banks and bankers	74,585.57	
Dividends unpaid	360.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,956,912.75	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,042.63	
Certified checks	78,686.80	
Cashier's checks outstanding	77,095.94	6,802,463.11
Reserved for taxes		7,500.00
Total		$7,903,341.03

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, RUEL W. POOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1898. OWEN WARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. H. GELSHENEN,
JAMES McCUTCHEON,
H. F. MORSE, } Directors.

BOSTON BANKS.

[No. 359.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON,

at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,748,340.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		892.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		2,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		508.18
Stocks, securities, &c.		592,220.58
Other real estate and mortgages owned		33,800.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		439,951.40
Due from State banks and bankers		46,208.27
Due from approved reserve agents		1,854,319.42
Checks and other cash items		14,757.49
Exchanges for Clearing House		492,721.33
Notes of other National banks		50,316.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		351.53
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$844,671.61	
Legal-tender notes	224,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	20,000.00	1,088,671.61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		24,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		17,000.00
Total		$11,956,308.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		93,890.40
National bank notes outstanding		495,000.00
Due to other National banks	$1,508,942.74	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,254,862.82	3,763,805.56
Dividends unpaid		669.50
Individual deposits subject to check	$5,395,037.82	
Demand certificates of deposit	50,244.27	
Accepted checks	37,660.99	5,482,943.08
Total		$11,956,308.54

State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, ss.:

I, MOSES WILLIAMS, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. MOSES WILLIAMS, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1898. JOHN A. CONKEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JEROME JONES,
FRANCIS B. SEARS,
EDWARD W. ATKINSON, } Directors.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks Tuesday, July 26, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.	
161	165	65	Adams Express
23⅝	24⅛	585	Am. Cotton Oil
78¾	79¼	1,780	Am. Cotton Oil pf.
23½	27	100	Am. Malting Co.
135	140	278	American Express
11⅞	12	4,330	Am. Spirits Mfg.
34¾	35	550	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co. pf.
139⅜	139¼	76,940	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.
113½	114	151	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.
94½	95½	150	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.
121⅝	121¾	10,810	American Tobacco
128	130	425	Am. Tobacco pf.
39⅝	39¼	1,300	Am. Steel & Wire
89	89½	265	Am. Steel & Wire pf.
13⅝	13¾	685	At., T. & S. F.
34½	35	14,080	At., T. & S. F. pf.
14¼	14¼	8,898	Baltimore & Ohio
3⅝	3⅞	5,750	Bay State Gas
55⅞	55½	6,210	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.
10¼	11	100	Bruns. City
54¼	54¾	125	Canada Southern
84¼	85	500	Canadian Pacific
22⅝	22½	710	Chesapeake & Ohio
106½	106⅝	15,900	Chi., Bur. & Quincy
57	59	100	Chi. & East. Ill.
107	108	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.
15¼	15⅝	6,590	Chicago Great West.
38	39	625	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.
27⅛	28	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.
10	10¾	431	Chi., Ind. & Louis.
37	38½	1,450	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.
100¼	100⅜	17,554	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul
151⅝	152¼	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.
130½	130¾	11,635	Chi. & Northw.
175		108	Chi. & Northw. pf.
96⅞	97⅛	10,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.
42¼	42½	2,353	C., C., C. & St. L.
14½	14⅞	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.
20½	21	230	Colorado Fuel & Iron.
198⅝	199¼	440	Consolidated Gas
40	41½	200	Consolidated Ice
106	108	807	Delaware & Hudson
153	155½	500	Del., Lack. & West.
50¼	50¾	3,020	Denver & R. G. pf.
16½	17	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge
13⅜	13¾	100	Erie
35	35½	600	Erie 1st pf.
11⅜	12½	300	Ft. Worth & R. G.
39⅝	39⅞	900	General Electric
127½	128½	1,050	Great Northern pf.
		23	Harlem
24½	25	1,280	Hawaiian Sugar
109¼	109¾	2,161	Illinois Central
56	57½	100	Illinois Steel Co.
32½	33	100	Iowa Central pf.
17	19	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.
50¾	51½	173	Laclede Gas
91	93	120	Laclede Gas pf.
14¼	15	40	Lake Erie & Western
71	71½	410	Lake Erie & West. pf.
53¾	54	5,775	Louisville & Nashville
106⅜	106½	7,612	Manhattan Con
151½	151¾	1,710	Metropolitan St. Ry.
106½	107	30	Michigan Central
59	60	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.
72	73	210	Minnesota Iron
35	35¼	425	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.
35½	35⅜	3,410	Missouri Pacific
35⅝	35½	450	National Lead Co.
13⅝	14¼	200	National Linseed Oil
90½	91	2,700	New Jersey Central
48¼	49	60	New York Air Brake
118¼	118⅝	3,625	New York Central
188	190	9	N. Y., N. H. & H.
35	38	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.
53⅛	53⅜	6,675	Norfolk & West. pf.
6⅜	6⅞	300	North American
30	30⅛	6,007	Northern Pacific
71⅛	71⅜	10,745	Northern Pacific pf.
15	15¼	10	Ontario & Western
36½	37½	50	Pacific Coast
29¼	29½	3,575	Pacific Mail
117½	117¾	930	Pennsylvania R. R.
99⅞	100½	6,585	People's Gas, Chicago

Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Md. Coal pf.	
Central Pacific	15	15⅜	Mexican Central	4⅝
Chi. & Alton	160		Mex. Nat. certfs.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	172		Minn. & St. L.	28½
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	71½	76	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6
Chi. T. Tr. pf.	29	30		
Clev., L. & W. pf.		45	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18
Cleve. & Pitts.	170		Mo., K. & T.	10⅞
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	½	Mobile & Ohio	25½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2	Morris & Essex	170
Col. & H. Coal	4½	6	Nat. Lead pf.	109½
Col., H. V. & T.	5¼	6	Nat. Starch	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70
Com. Cable	170			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 26.—Butte and Boston was up 1, at 25, and other copper stocks were strong, while the general list was broader than for some time and firm. A good business was done in Union Pacific and Atchison preferred stocks; also in Sugar. Home railroads, telephone, and miscellaneous shares also were strong. United States new 3s were steady at 104⅛. Boston Elevated was up ¾, at 67; Dominion Coal, ½, to 22½. Call loans, 2@3; time money 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	225¼
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	161½	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	117½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	120
Fitchburg pf.	100½	101
Maine Central	128	..
Old Colony	..	193½
West End	84½	85
West End pf.	104	105

Mining Companies.		
Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	3⅞	4
Arnold	15⅝	15½
Atlantic	26⅞	27
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	208½	209
Butte & Boston	24⅞	25
Calumet & Hecla	560	570
Centennial	14¼	14½
Franklin	12½	13
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1.00
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	47¼	47½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅛	5½
Santa Ysabel	4	5
Tamarack	154	156
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	23¼	23½

Miscellaneous.		
American Bell Telephone	274	275
Dominion Coal	22½	23
Dominion Coal pf.	108	108⅝
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	185
Erie Telephone	69½	70
General Electric	39½	39¾
General Electric pf.	93	95
Illinois Steel	57	58
Lamson Con. Store Service	22¼	22½
New England Telephone	138	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	209	210
United States Oil	14⅝	14⅝
United States Rubber	31½	32
Westinghouse Electric	24½	..
Westinghouse Electric pf.	..	55

Unlisted Securities.		
Merced Gold Mining	4½	--
Old Dominion Copper Mining	23½	--

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Biscuit was very active to-day. The common stock opened at 30⅝ and went to 31⅝, closing at 31¼. The preferred started at 91½ and touched 94, closing at 93⅝ regular and 93⅝ cash. Match opened at 139 and closed ½ point lower, the extreme figures. Steel and Wire common sold at 39. Metropolitan Elevated bonds went at 98; 20 shares of stock were sold at 33¼. West Chicago ranged from 93¼ to 93½ for account, and 93½ for regular. ... Settlement prices:

Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	28
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	48½
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf.	215
N. Chi. St. R. R.	93½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	59
South Side El. R. R.	12½
Lake St. Elevated	10
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	18½
Street's W. S. C. Line	39
Am. Steel & Wire Co. com.	39
Am. Steel & Wire Co. pf.	88

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The local market continued active and showed a broadening character, although some realizing was apparent in several specialties. The trading in Pennsylvania Manufacturing was heavy; about 17,000 shares were sold, and the stock rose to 19⅛. United Gas Improvement was the feature in the forenoon, advancing 4 per cent. to 114½, from which it reacted to 113¾; it was subsequently bid to 114. Union Traction sold up from 18⅛ to 18¾. Electric and People's 4s went from 89⅛ to 90¼, and Philadelphia Traction from 89½ to 89⅝. Some realizing had its effect on the price of Storage Battery stocks and Welsbach Light. In the former the common went off from 83¾ to 82½, the preferred from 36¼ to 35½, and Welsbach from 56⅝ to 54½. Choctaw securities were strong; the common sold at 22½, the highest it ever reached; the preferred was at 39¼.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	20⅞	21⅛
Northern Pacific common t. c.	29⅞	30⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	71½	71⅝
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅞
Reading t. c.	9 1-16	..
Reading 1st pf.	21 1-16	21¼
Reading 2d pf.	10 9-16	10⅝
St. Paul	100¼	100⅜
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅝	3⅞
Metropolitan Railway	151½	152
Philadelphia Traction	89½	89⅝
Baltimore Cons.	22⅝	22¾
Marsden	5⅝	5¾
Pennsylvania M.	19	19⅛
Choctaw	23	23½
Choctaw pf.	39¼	39½
Reading gen. 4s	82⅝	83
Electric & P. 4s	90	90¼
Equitable G. 5s	105½	105⅝
Union Traction	18⅝	18¾
Electric Storage	83½	83¾
Electric Storage pf.	35⅝	36
United Gas Improvement	114	114½
Welsbach Light	54½	55
New Jersey Traction	49	49½
American R. E. L.	2⅝	3
Cons. T., Pitts.	14⅝	14⅝
Cons. T., Pitts. pf.	48⅝	49

TREASURY BALANCES.

... the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$285,377,845
Gold reserve	189,764,090
Net silver	12,819,581
United States notes in the Treasury	46,174,222
Treasury notes of 1890	8,827,697
Total receipts this day	1,291,607
Total receipts this month	37,198,489
Total expenditures this day	3,205,000
Total expenditures this month	61,604,090
Deposits in National banks	57,565,875
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	278,516
Government receipts from internal revenue	582,746
Customs	653,608
Miscellaneous	55,251

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.75
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.18

CHICAGO, July 26.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@80c; No. 2 red, 71½c; No. 2 corn, 34⅞@35c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35¼@35⅜c; No. 2 oats, 24½@25c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c; No. 3 white, 27@27¼c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 barley, 32@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 94c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.60@$9.65; lard, per 100 lb, $5.50@$5.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.35@$5.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.85@$6.05; sugar, cut-loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

There was a small average gain in the price of cotton yesterday, yet the market was a narrow one, the extremes for the day representing a scope of only 4 points, with the market finally steady at a net advance of 1@3 points, after opening quiet and steady at 1 point advance to 1 point decline. Trading was not active; the demand came mainly from the shorts; the governing influences were the official weather bulletin and the weekly bureau report, which, with Thoman's report, rather tended to confuse the ideas of the trade. As prices are considered low, and, as a matter of fact, are exceptionally low, for this season of the year, according to the record for years past, naturally the shorts are easily alarmed when their position is threatened by anything like conflicting or unfavorable crop news. The selling thus far this season has been upon the theory of a bumper crop, without the support of speculative competition to help carry the burden of receipts. At the same time foreign and American consumers have been acting on the policy of procrastination, relying upon the heretofore generally favorable character of the cotton crop accounts. Now that advices are more or less mixed, there are indications of no little uneasiness on the part of the short interest. But the "speculative public" failed to show any concern whatever and held entirely aloof from the market. There was a more active inquiry for spot cotton yesterday, with sales of 1,725 bales, including 60 bales spinning and 1,665 bales export, of the latter, 1,265 bales a direct shipment. The spot market closed quiet at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 6 1-16c; middling Gulf, 6 5-16c.

Southern spot markets middling: Galveston, 5 11-16c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Louisville, 6c; St. Louis, 5 3-16c; New Orleans, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Augusta, 6@6 1-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
	..	..	..	5.79@5.80
July	5.76	5.78	5.76	5.78@5.79
August	5.82	5.82	5.81	5.82@5.83
September	5.82	5.86	5.82	5.85@5.86
October	5.86	5.88	5.86	5.88@5.89
November	5.89	5.91	5.89	5.91@5.92
December	5.92	5.95	5.92	5.94@5.95
January	5.97	5.98	5.96	5.98@5.99
February	6.01	6.02	6.00	6.01@6.02
March	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.06
April	6.08	6.09	6.08	6.09@6.11
May				

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	5,413	......	822
Thus far this week	5,561	2,648	822
Total since Sept. 1	3,458,307	815,208	2,952,820

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Middling uplands, 3 13-32d; December-January, 317b; January-February, 317½s; February-March, 318v; March-April 319s; April-May, 319½b; July, 320½b; July-August, 320½b; August-September, 320s; September-October, 318½b; October-November, 318s; November-December, 317b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	77¾	78	74	75
September	71 13-16	71 13-16	70⅝	70⅝
December	71⅛	71⅛	70⅜	70⅞
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	38⅛
September	39⅛	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞
December	39¾	40	39½	39½
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	25⅝
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.72

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	73	73	70	70¼
September	66⅞	66⅞	65¼	65¼
December	66¾	66⅞	65½	65½
Corn—				
July	34¾	35	34½	34½
September	35	35⅜	34½	34⅝
December	35⅝	35⅞	35	35⅛
Oats—				
July	25	25¼	24¾	25
September	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20⅝
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.42½
September	$5.60	$5.62½	$5.52½	5.52½
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.45
September	5.67½	5.67½	5.52½	5.52½
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.55
September	9.95	9.95	9.62½	9.62½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Once again speculative interest centred in the July option, which declined at one time to a point 5c under Monday night and closed 4c net lower, against 1⅛@1⅝c net loss in other deliveries. It was almost entirely a case of liquidation based on the heavy new wheat arrivals at Toledo and St. Louis, with a continued liberal movement in prospect. It not only affected July, but also reduced the value of cash wheat so that at the close No. 2 red was quoted down to 75½@76c, free on board, afloat, spot and to arrive, and No. 1 Northern was not worth over 88c, free on board, afloat. At the decline, however, exporters took hold and bought 31 loads here, with about 20 loads more at outports. In view of other considerations, however, this influence had little or no stimulating effect. The foreign trade in options was mixed, but mostly on the selling side.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—No. 1 Northern, 89c; No. 2 Northern, 88c; September, 67⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 26.—July, 87½c; September, 64¾@64⅞c; December, 63½@63⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 90⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 84⅜c.

DULUTH, July 26.—No. 1 Northern cash, 83c; July, 83c; September, 66½c; December, 64½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 28c.; No. 3, 27½c.; No. 2 white clips, 33c.; No. 2 white, 32c.; No. 3 white, 31c.; track mixed, 28@29½c.; track white, 31@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51c., free on board, afloat; 46c., cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo; State rye, 45c., cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Market nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.70@$4.95; Winter straights, $4.25@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.50@$4.65; Spring clears, $3.50@$3.70; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.50; no grade, $1.75@$1.80, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.50@$3. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c.; fine yellow, 80@85c.; coarse, 75@76c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 70@72½c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c.; to arrive, 67½c.; middling, bulk, 80@90c.; rye feed, 65@70c.; city feed, 70c.; hominy chop, 65c.; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 26.—Flour—Sales about equal to output; first patents, $4.45@$4.55; second patents, $4.30@$4.40. Bran in bulk, $9@$9.50; sacked, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.25; family, $12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packed, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lbs, 5⅝c; 160 lbs, 5⅜c; pigs, 5½c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lbs, 6⅝c; 12 lbs, 6½c; 14 lbs, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, ...; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western, green, ... lbs, 7c; Western, S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅜c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD—$5.75; city lard, $5.30@$5.50; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, 4⅝@4¾c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6⅛@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 38s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, 30s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 28s. Cheese—American, finest white, 37s; American, finest colored, 37s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market made an agreeable change Monday as to the volume of business, without disturbing the quotation list much. Yesterday the market opened with every promise of a continuation of activity. The first call showed sales of 2,500 bags. By 12 M. sales had reached 18,000 bags. This was an unusual forenoon business. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, and showed no further change for the rest of the forenoon. After that business tapered off, and the total results of the day were disappointing. Sales reached 28,250 bags, with the market finally steady. May closed 5 points lower; other months net unchanged.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.40@5.50
August	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.50
September	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.50@5.55
October	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
November	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
December	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.60@5.65
January	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
February	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
March	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.80@5.90
April	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
May	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.90@6.00
June	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$500; Hamburg, net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; Havre, net ¼f higher to ¼f lower; January, 36.50; February, 36.50; March, 36.75; April, 37; May, 37; June, 37.25; July, 36; August, 35.75; September, 35.75; October, 35.75; November, 36; December, 36.25.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23¼c; butter grades, 26@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 37@38c; American boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 49@51c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium, Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium, Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium, choice, 15@17c; medium, choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine, average, 13@15c; quarter, average, 13@15c. California—Northern, Spring, free, 16@17c; Middle County, Spring, 13@14c; Southern, Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern, Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern, Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern, choice, 15c; Eastern, average, 12@18c; Eastern, heavy, 10@11c; Valley, No. 1, 18@20c; Valley, No. 2, 20@22c; Valley, No. 3, 19@20c; Valley, lambs', 17@19c. Territory—Fine, choice, 12@14c; fine, average, 10@13c; fine medium, choice, 16@17c; fine medium, average, 13@14c; medium, choice, 17@18c; medium, average, 15@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, 27¼@27¾c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, July 26.—Spirits turpentine, 25½@26c. Resin, 92½@97½c. Crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—Turpentine, 24½c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—Spirits turpentine, 26c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern No. 2 soft, $10.25. Steel rails, $18.50. Pig iron warrants, $6.60. Lake copper, ingot, $11.50. Tin, $15.50. Lead, $3.95. Spelter, $4.55.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Feeling steady; cables steady.

CALVES—Veals $3.50@$5.40; tops, $5.75; no buttermilks or Westerns; city-dressed veals, 7@9c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep—Common to fair, $3.75@$4.25; no good sheep here; lambs, $4.50@$6.15.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.60.

THE SUBURBAN UNDERWRITERS.

A Break in the Association Avoided for the Present.

The special meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association yesterday did not result in a general suspension of rules, rates, and commissions, as had been feared. The meeting was largely attended, and the tendency of the discussion was strongly against demoralization. The members expressed themselves as satisfied that if confidence in the integrity of the managers were at once restored there would be a withdrawal of the resignations of the North British and Mercantile, the Citizens' of New York, and the North River Companies before the expiration of the sixty days which must elapse previous to their taking effect. President W. N. Kremer of the German-American Insurance Company after the meeting said:

"The association has determined to preserve its rates and check the demoralization due to bad practices. You may put it as strongly as you wish that the stability of the Suburban is now permanently assured. The break in the metropolitan district will be kept right where it is, and the companies are now of the belief that sound practices will prevail."

President Silas P. Wood of the British-American Insurance Company of New York said the association had successfully passed a crisis in its existence, and would hold together. In the accomplishment of this, he said, it had been aided materially by the operation of the local rate market since the disruption of the New York Tariff Association.

Several other managers said that, in their belief, the association would last now at least until the regular October meeting. They referred, however, to the apparent strength of the Tariff Association two days before its disbandment.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

President Thomas L. James of the Lincoln National Bank said yesterday in regard to his resignation as Vice President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, which takes effect Aug. 1, that it was due wholly to personal reasons, his other responsibilities making such heavy demands upon his time.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, whose suspension from the State of Indiana for ninety days, because of an alleged violation of the resident agency law, expired yesterday, has paid its taxes for the six months, been examined by the Insurance Department, and made its application for readmission. President Armstrong said last night that he expected advices at any time to the effect that the license had been reissued by Auditor Daily.

The conference of liability managers, which has been in session since July 21, reached an adjournment last night. Many sections of the rate manual have been revised and the insurance rates increased, as the result of data collated by the companies during the last six weeks. Some of the classes of business affected are contractors' risks, brewers, ice wagons, boiler-makers, saw mills, and paper box manufacturers.

A meeting of plateglass insurance men was called for yesterday morning for the purpose of outlining a compact applying to the entire United States. A rough draft of such an instrument had been prepared, not differing in any vital point from the former compact, save in a provision for generally lower rates. Invitations to the meeting were sent to the outside companies, whose presence was regarded as essential. Four companies, however, were not represented. They were the Frankfort of Germany, the Frankfort-American of New York, the Central Accident and Plate Glass of Pittsburg, and the Maryland Casualty of Baltimore. Consequently, after a short, informal discussion, the meeting adjourned. President William T. Woods of the Lloyds' Plate Glass Insurance Company said afterward that, while the companies might be willing to enter into an agreement with one office remaining outside, it would be out of the question when three or four were independent.

ANTHRACITE COAL PRICES

A Meeting of Railroad Executives in This City to Discuss the Situation.

RADICAL ACTION PREDICTED

The August Tonnage Expected to be the Lowest in Many Years—Rumors of Reorganization of the Coal Railroads.

The Presidents of the anthracite coal railroads were in session in the offices of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for an hour and a half yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion of the meeting it was said, on semi-official authority, that no practical result was arrived at, and that the general conditions of the trade were unchanged by the meeting, but that the foundation had been laid for improving them.

The interests of the Wyoming, Lehigh and Schuylkill hard coal regions were well represented at the meeting. President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey called the meeting to order, and among those present were Presidents Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Thomas of the Erie Railroad, Coulter of the Lehigh Valley, and Fowler of the Ontario and Western, and Vice Presidents Holden of the Lackawanna and Henderson of the Reading. The Pennsylvania was not represented.

The subjects discussed were the action of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in restoring Chicago rates to the circular figures after its short campaign of cutting prices, and the restriction of the output for next month. An unconfirmed report was that another meeting, to be held this week, will result in radical action on the recommendation of a committee or committees appointed yesterday. At any rate, the announcement of the curtailment of the August tonnage is not likely to be deferred beyond next Friday, and it was predicted in the Wall Street district that it will be the lowest in many years, if not the lowest on record.

The anthracite situation was widely discussed yesterday because of the existing demoralization in the hard coal business, the nervous condition of the hard coal stocks, and the attitude of the Lackawanna. What the curtailment of the August output will be no one ventured a guess, but the general opinion was that it would be extreme. Such action, it was expected, would strengthen the trade at once, but in the opinion of many the situation can never be wholly redeemed because of the narrowing demand for hard coal due to the increasing use of electricity and gas for domestic service and motive power. At present the output of anthracite is far ahead of the demand for consumption. In such circumstances no one, a Wall Street authority said, would be astonished at a general reorganization of all the coal roads on a basis of the most rigid economy, beginning with the abolishment of many comfortable positions held by relatives and friends of those at the head of the corporations.

The hard coal stocks were firm yesterday and in some cases advanced. Reading gained ¼, Lackawanna ½, Delaware and Hudson 1¼, and the Central of New Jersey ⅜.

A dispatch received in this city from Philadelphia yesterday said that the restoration of prices by Lackawanna would result in all the other interested companies instructing their agents to sell coal at the circular figures. Such an order countermands that instructing the agents to meet Lackawanna's cut three weeks ago.

22 STEAMERS ARRIVE.

Brought Freight and Passengers, and Looked Like a Fleet of Transports Off Quarantine.

An unusually large number of steamships arrived in port yesterday morning, and as they lay in the Narrows off Quarantine they looked like a transport fleet. There were twenty-two, of all sizes and many nationalities. Two of them brought 154 cabin and 527 steerage passengers, besides merchandise, from northern Continental Europe, one of them also having some passengers from Great Britain. Another brought, in addition to her cargo of products from Southern Europe, 296 steerage passengers gathered at Mediterranean ports. Eight were freight steamers from European ports. Five brought passengers and products from Jamaica and the West India Islands as far as Barbados and Central America. Five were from coast ports to the south, with freight and passengers. One came from Argentina and Brazil ports. Their courses had therefore covered the length and breadth of the Atlantic.

The Lampert & Holt Line steamer Helvelius made the passage from Rio Janeiro in seventeen days, being only six days north of St. Lucia. The voyage from Rio Janeiro generally takes over twenty days.

The new British steamer Masconomo of the Menantic Steamship Company, owned by T. Hogan & Sons, was one of the arrivals. She came from Sunderland. She was launched April 6 last, and sailed on her maiden voyage July 12 in command of Capt. John Jenkins. Her tonnage is 2,738.

Capt. Jenkins reported that he passed about forty icebergs, some very large, between latitude 50 degrees 50 minutes and longitude 46, and latitude 48, longitude 50. While Captain Jenkins was admiring the beauty of one high pinnacle, glittering in the sunshine, the lofty monster began to crumble, and large portions of ice fell into the sea with resounding crashes which caused the water to hiss and foam for a great distance. Then suddenly the berg turned bottom up.

Boy Killed by Long Island Engine.

Ten-year-old Bertrand Clements, whose parents live at 368 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a Manhattan Beach train of the Long Island Railroad. The boy, in company with Henry May, eight years old, was on his way to the Most Holy Trinity Cemetery to visit the grave of his younger brother, who died three weeks ago. Young Clements was crossing the railroad tracks at the Central Avenue crossing, when the train struck him. It was said that no whistle was blown or bell rung.

Scottish Cadets Cannot Carry Arms.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 26.—It is reported here that the State Government of Massachusetts has informed the Highland Cadets of Montreal that they cannot attend the Scottish gathering at Boston on the 15th of September next carrying arms, because of an old statute of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which forbids the carrying of arms by any except the State militia, the United States troops, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. But for this the State would be glad of their presence.

Vermont Senatorial Nominations.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 26.—Gen. John G. McCullough, the Vice President of the Erie Railroad and formerly Attorney General of Nevada, now a resident of North Bennington, has been nominated by the Republicans for State Senator for Bennington County. Col. Frank C. Partridge, former United States Minister to Venezuela and late Consul General to Morocco, has been nominated for Senator from Rutland County. The nominations thus far made indicate that the State Senate will be among the strongest in the history of that body.

The Indian Territory Department.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A new division has been created in the Interior Department, known as the Indian Territory Division, with Mr. Luther R. Smith, formerly employed in the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the department, as its head. This division will have to carry into effect the provisions of the Curtis bill, providing for a new method of administering affairs in the Indian Territory. The Curtis bill provides for the allotment and leasing of Indian lands, judicial and educational affairs, &c.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An Uninteresting Day at Private Contract—One Sale in the Auction Room.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to John Livingston the old dwellings 229 and 231 Henry Street, 48 by 88. The purchaser will erect a modern six-story tenement on the plot.

It is reported that Paul B. Pugh has sold the new six-story double flat 361 and 363 West Twenty-seventh Street, on a plot 42.6 by 98.9.

Jacob D. Butler has bought from James C. Tyler the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Place, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, if continued.

Barnett Goldman has sold the five-story brick double tenement 660 Water Street, 25 by 87.6, taking in part payment a four-story flat on Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Francis Wagner, for $18,000, the four-story brick flat 4 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, John E. Roosevelt, referee, 261 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 190 feet east of West End Avenue, 17 by 92.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,974.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert T. Varnum, referee, 149 to 155 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 141.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue, runs east 83.5 by north 73.3 by west 8.8½ by north 25.6 by west 74.8½ by south 98.9, four four-story brick tenements, with three-story brick tenement at the rear of 149 and 151. Due on judgment, $45,451.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-ninth Street, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $44,904; subject to another mortgage for $38,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place, running through to 142 and 150 Worth Street, begins Mission Place, west side, 41.5 feet north of Park Street, runs north 66.9 to Worth Street by northwest, 116.5 by southwest 51.1 by southwest 31 by southeast 81 by south 24.3 by east 82.5, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $173,857.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.8 by 45; Florence W. Kehoe of 518 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner, Edward S. Kehoe, architect; cost, $24,000.

Nos. 309 to 319 East Eighty-ninth Street, for six five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.2; John Max of 18 East One Hundredth Street, owner; Edwin C. Georgi of 83 East End Avenue, architect; cost, $120,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Audubon Avenue, for eighteen three-story brick dwellings, 17.9 by 40; Daniel J. Murphy of 44 Centre Street, owner, architect, and builder; cost, $81,000.

Nos. 230 and 232 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for four one-story galvanized iron stores, 12 by 28; Isaac A. Hopper of 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; George S. Drew, Jr., architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

Nos. 164 and 166 One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick store, 31 by 124.10; Henry J. Schile of 615 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; south side, 90 feet west of Third Avenue, to a three-story brick store, 36 by 100; Frank Hardy, and others, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $60,000.

No. 2,525 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone hotel; E. H. Gato of 109 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; W. C. Roberts, agent; cost, $500.

No. 258 West Twenty-third Street, to a three-story brick hotel; J. W. Dimmick, Jr., owner; Charles H. Richter of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 208 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; John Pohalski of 70 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; F. C. Zobel, architect; cost, $250.

No. 109 East Thirteenth Street, to a three-story brick stable and engine room; Alfred Wagstaff, owner; Julius Kastner & Sons of 1,133 Broadway, architects; A. Luchow of 116 East Fourteenth Street, lessee; cost, $1,000.

No. 114 East Ninety-eighth Street, to a five-story brick flat; A. C. Hencken of 175 Broadway, owner; Thomas Graham, architect; cost, $435.

No. 913 Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick restaurant and store, 24.3 by 100; Elbridge T. Gerry of 2 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Alfred Zucker of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $28,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 26.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 76 ft n of Buchanan Place, 25.4x103.3x25x107.6; August Krefft and wife to Mary A. Costello	5
AVENUE B, s w corner of 6th St, 108x205; Avenue C, n e corner of 6th St, 108x205; George W. Bedell to George Greig	150
BOLTON ROAD, or AV, centre line, adjoining land of Elisha Riggs, runs s 124.8x w 411, to centre of 14th Av x n 115.7x e 402; Johanna Wohlers and others to Anna Unger	10,000
CHURCH ST, e s, at n line of land of Patrick King, 6.8x61.8x110.6x50x161.6; Margaret E. Putnam, as executrix, to Charles H. Ames and another	1,750
JEFFERSON St, n s, 109.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 20x120; Eugene M. Bowman to Clara E. Mapes	1
LOT 417, map of Van Nest Park; Oscar C. F. Franke to Edward Sauber	550
LOT 426, map of Arden property; Charles Wund to Max Oberfelder	300
LOT 4, map of Van Nest Park; Mary Peters to Philip Baumann and wife	4,000
LOTS 155 and 156, map of Van Nest Park; Philip Baumann and wife to Mary Peters	1,200
LOTS 335, 336, 337, 365, 377, 298, 309, 310, 311, 316, 317, 319, 320, 325, 326, 448, 449, map of Arden property; Matilda Fraser to Allan G. Macdonell	1
WASHINGTON AV, n e s, 50.4 ft s from n e line of land of the Episcopal Church of St. Paul, 25x150.4; Clarence W. M. Jones and wife to Israel C. Jones	1
1ST AV, e s, 71.10 ft s of 4th St, 24.1x94.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Louis Geissler	23,300
1ST AV, e s, 120 ft s of 4th St, 23.9x94.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Valentine Klemann	22,800
5TH AV, n s, 25 ft w from w s of Lot 869, map of Village of Wakefield, 75x114; Edward L. E. Phipps to Ann J. Gordon	2,200
8TH AV, n w corner of 43d St, 20x60; Emily L. Ely to Norman Macdonald	1
6TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 75x90.9; the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Mark	8,000
7TH ST, s s, 174.9 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x90.10; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Isaac Schwartz	18,500
8TH ST, s s, 328.2 ft e of Avenue B, 19.10x97.6; Frederick L. Stahl, Jr., to William Schuck	16,000
15TH ST, 33 West, 35x103.3; Frank Waller to Evelyn Waller, ¼ part	1
15TH ST, 33 West, 35x103.3; Frank Waller to Ella S. Poor, ¼ part	1
15TH ST, 33 West, 35x103.3; Frank Waller to Joseph F. Waller, ¼ part	1
15TH ST, 33 West, 35x103.3; Frank Waller to Anna Waller, ¼ part	1
15TH ST, 33 West; Frank Waller to Anna Waller	9,333
15TH ST, 33 West; Martha Waller and others to Frank Waller	1
29TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Michael J. McCarthy to Annie M. Klotz	1
36TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and others to James Clark	1
62D ST, s s, 86 ft e of Madison Av, 21x100.5; Ada S. Elsworth to Emma H. W. Bangs	1
72D ST, 182 East, 22x102.2; Mary L. Folsom to Louis Nosser	1
74TH ST, 224 East, 25x102.2; Nora Bearti to Pauline Wittner	1
100TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 24.6x100.11; Silas B. Brownell, referee, to August Finck	21,700
100TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Patrick Bergin and wife to Thomas F. Roys	1
101ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x100.11; Thomas F. Roys and wife to Patrick Bergin and wife	1
107TH ST, 208 East; Sophia Helfler to Henry Pohalski	8,250
112TH ST, 14 East, 25x100.11; Amalie Schellenberger to Nathalie Meyer	24,000
131ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Isabelle C. Crystal to Hattie L. Meirowitz	1,750
135TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to Emil Ulrich and wife	1
169TH ST, s e corner of Prospect Av, 129.8x80.4x103.3x98.11; Clara E. Mapes to Eugene M. Bowman and another	1
187TH ST, n e corner of Bathgate Av, 119.11x irregular; Dyckman Waldron to Mary B. Waldron and another	1

Recorded Leases.

ADLER, Moses, to Samuel Weisel; 91 Avenue B, 2 11-12 years	$900-$1,000
HOGAN, Thomas L., to John Stieblieg; 8 Pitt St, 5 years	360
ISAAC, Emanuel, to Barnett Goldstein; 192 Stanton St, 5 years	3,050

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Albert J. Sauter and another, executors, &c.; n s of 115th St, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years	25,000
ALTIERI, Jerry, to Sarah Goodman; n s of 115th St, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year	5,000
AMES, Charles H. and James M., to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; south ½ of Lot 134, Block 3,405, on tax map of 24th Ward, installments	3,500
AMES, Charles H. and James M., to Margaret E. Putnam, executrix, &c.; south ½ of Lot 134, Block 3,405, on tax map of 24th Ward, 5 years	250
AITKEN, Ellen and William, to Richard W. Stevenson, as guardian, &c.; s s of 167th St, 19.4 ft e of Kelly St, 3 years	2,000
BARTNETT, Sarah, to William A. McCleary; w s of Avenue C, 83 ft s of 10th St, Unionport, 3 years	250
BAUMANN, Philip and Henriette, to Mary Peters; Lot 4, map of Van Nest Park, installments	400
BERGIN, Patrick and Annie, to Thomas F. Roys; s s of 101st St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	3,500
BOWMAN, Eugene M., and Henry White to Clara E. Mapes; s e corner of 169th St and Prospect Av, 2 months	500
BOWMAN, Eugene M., and Henry White to Frederick A. Strang; s s of 169th St, 26.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years	5,000
BOWMAN, Eugene M., and Henry White to the Greater New York Savings Bank; s e corner of 169th St and Prospect Av, 3 years	2,000
BURNESTON, William C., to rector, &c., Church of the Holy Communion of Norwood, N. J.; 58 Thomas St, 5 years	10,000
CLARK, James, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; n s of 36th St, 500 ft w of 9th Av, demand	4,000
CLELAND, James and Henry, to Emily L. W. Johns; w s of Bathgate Av, 97 ft n of 182d St, 1 year	11,000
CLUNE, Eliza, and others to Anna Sullivan; Lot 404, map of Unionport, 3 years	1,200
COSTELLO, Mary A., to August Krefft; e s of Aqueduct Av, 76 ft n of Buchanan Place, demand	1,000
DARRAGH, John E., to J. L. Mott Iron Works; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 164th St, 1 year	6,500
D'AURIA, G. Pasquale, to James I. Corsa; Lot 589, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years	2,600
D'ESPLEN, Agnes B., to Frederick Bayerdorfer; s s of 53d St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	1,350
DELLAMORE, Catherine, to William F. Vause; w s of Bradhurst Av, 300 ft s of 145th St, 2 years	500
ELY, Emily L., to Mary L. Payson; 681 8th Av, 10 years	1,000
FINCK, August, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 72 West 100th St, 1 year	12,000
FISCHER, Charles, and William Oldenburg to George Ehret; 771 9th Av, store lease, demand	1,700
FOLSOM, George W., to Henry E. Jones; n s of 2d St, 290.10 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years	10,000
FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th St, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s w corner of West End Av and 91st St, 5 years	40,000
GEISSLER, Louis, to Abraham Goldsmith; e s of 1st Av, 71.10 ft s of 4th St, 3 years	12,000
GOTTERSON, William, to the Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Audubon Av, 63 ft n w of 166th St, installments	1,000
HALK, John, to William A. Duer; w s of 2d Av, 83 ft s of 12th St, leasehold, 2 months	3,000
HENNING, James W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 113 East 37th St, 3 years	25,000
KIRALFY, Elise, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 38 Washington Square West, 1 year	1,000
KLEMANN, Valentin, to Abraham Goldsmith; e s of 1st Av, 120 ft s of 4th St, 3 years	12,000
KRAMER, Marcus and Carrie, to Sadie Crowel; s s of 82d St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	3,500
LOERWALD, Joseph and Maria, to Joseph and Elisabetha Grunder; 50 Lawrence St, 5 years	13,000
MACDONALD, Norman, to Emily L. Ely; 681 8th Av, ½ month	19,000
MANGES, Mary and Simon, to the Pacific Fire Insurance Company of New York; 290 2d St, 3 years	5,500
MEYER, Nathalie, to Amalie Schellenberger; 14 East 112th St, installments	4,500
MICHELSON, Sarah and Lina, to John C. Boettner; s w s of 3d St, 70 ft s e of Avenue D; also 346 to 350 East 3d St, 5 years	5,000
MOORE, Alexander, to the Mutual Bank; 159 West 45th St, secures note	12,000
MOORE, Thomas K., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; e s of 7th Av, 63.1 ft n of 111th St, 5 years	40,000
MOORE, Thomas K., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, &c.; e s of 7th Av, 25.3 ft n of 111th St, 5 years	40,000
MOORE, Thomas K., to H. Raabe & Sons; e s of 7th Av, 25.3 ft n of 111th St, 1 year	3,000
NOSSER, August L., or Louis, to Eleanor M. Hall; 182 East 72d St, 3 years	10,000
QUIN, Margaret, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 70 East 81st St, 2 years	14,000
QUIN, Margaret, to Henry F. Hamill; 70 East 81st St, 1 year	2,500
RANDALL, Hannah, to William F. Gardiner; w s of Pleasant Av, or Avenue A, 65.11 ft n of 122d St, 1 year	700
REID, Walter, to Washington Life Insurance Company; s w corner of 7th Av and 112th St, 5 years	118,000
SAUBER, Edward, to Oscar C. F. Frank; Lot 417, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years	400
SCHWARTZ, Isaac and Emma, to Samson Lachman and another, executors; s s of 7th St, 174.9 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years	15,000
SIEGELMAN, Morris, to Morris and Henry Kahn; n s of 4th St, 64.3 ft e of Avenue C, 2 years	1,000
SIEGELMAN, Morris, to Julia S. Bryant; 305 East 4th St, 5 years	9,000
ULRICH, Emil and Dorothea, to James T. Barry; s s of 135th St, 200 ft w of St. Ann's Av, installments	750
WEISEL, Samuel, to Conrad Stein; 91 Avenue B, saloon lease, demand	1,600
WICKES, John A., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 1,968 3d Av, 1 year	2,000
WITTNER, Pauline, to Nora Bearti; 224 East 74th St, 1 year	400
WOYTISEK, Mary, to Sarah Johnston; w s of Myrtle Av, 256 ft n of Morris St, 2 years	3,100
ZELTNER, William H. and Emma M., to Louisa Dean; w s of Fulton Av, 276.10 ft s of 170th St, 3 years	6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONDON, Winifred, to William F. Vause	Nom.
DENNER, John, to F. W. Heide	2,900
HAMILL, Henry F., to Lucy A. Kennelly	2,500
LESE, Sarah, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	6,000
McCORMACK, Sarah L., executrix, to Sarah De F. Day	Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Daniel Robert	23,163
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, executor, &c.	19,079
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Francis M. Hoag, as trustee	5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 52.5x101; Lipman Abel against Joseph Abelman and Jacob Rosenbaum, owners and contractors	$50
GREAT JONES ST, 7; H. Truberg & Son against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor	255
MARKET ST, 18; John C. Orr & Co. against Louis Frank and Morris Berman, owners and contractors	281
MARKET ST, 20; John C. Orr & Co. against Mrs. Wells, owner; Louis Frank and Morris Berman, contractors	281
MOTT AV, 318 to 322; Joseph Zengerle against Fred Robinson, owner; Henry Rathjen, contractor	27
PARK AV, 1,645; Heinrich Karrenberg against Abraham D. and David Benoliel, owners; Benedict Peck, contractor	67
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150 ft n of 171st St, 50x170; M. B. Houpt & Son against Louis Lutjens and Charles Bornkamp, owners and contractors	532
98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; Timothy Coughlin against William Horwitz, owner; D. Lordi, contractor	16
101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; James Rogers against Joseph L. Cirrito, owner and contractor	48
109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; James Rogers against Joseph L. Cirrito, owner and contractor	294
125TH ST, 122 to 130 West, and 127 to 135 West 124th St; August Emrich against George Ehret, owner; Joseph Keller, lessee; Patrick Brennan & Co., contractors	56
140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Frederico Lamuro against George H. Chamberlain, owner and contractor	740

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

BROOME ST, 222 and 224; Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon, with Harris Bustein and Jacob Pomerans, (six payments)	$14,000
36TH ST, 437 West; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, with James Clark, (five payments)	11,000

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 65th St, 116.3x106.6x100.5x164.11; Regine Dinkelspiel against Louis W. Dinkelspiel, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Reiss.

CLINTON AV, n e corner of Bronx River Road, runs e 85.4x n 200 to Willard Av x w 12 to said road x s 213 to beginning; Russell Anna Purdy against John A. Knox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

DIVISION ST, 224 and 226; Max Alexander and another against John Duane and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Ginsberg & Mathot.

HAMILTON ST, 32; P. Ballantine & Sons against John J. Mulqueen, executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. C. Suydam.

THOMAS ST, 56; the John W. Parker Company against Blakeslee Barnes, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. Kronacher.

WATER ST, s w corner of Catharine Slip, 40x40; John C. Barth against Johanna Hirschberg, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Buck.

47TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Warren E. Dennis against Marietta Wilsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. Everett.

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x100.11; the Irving Savings Institution against Rosa Wiederman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Judge, Jr.

125TH ST, 17 West; Bertha Gantz against Louis Flanders and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kraft.

138TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Willis Av, 27x100; William Jay, as trustee, &c., against Adam Gebhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Candler.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 1:30 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Pepper vs. Grasmuk.
2—El. Car Co. of Am. vs. Nassau Elec. Ry. Co.
3—A. B. Dick & Co. vs. Wickelman.
4—Burnett vs. Hahn.
4½—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
Cases Noticed.
5—Solomon vs. Bennett.
6—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Neal.
7—Hadden vs. Nathchaug Silk Co.
8—Thomson-Houston El. Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
9—Lunborg vs. Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.
10—Blake vs. Clark.
11—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Rex Incandescent Light Co.
12—Edison vs. Blackton.
13—Raimero vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
14—Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. vs. Mustard.
15—Collinsplatt vs. Finlayson.
16—Vermilyea vs. Erie R. R. Co.
17—Rauh & Co. vs. Guinsburg.
18—Luxfer Prism Patents Co. vs. Columbia Col.
19—Goetschel vs. Seeley.
20—Nicolai vs. Van Rensselaer.
21—Same vs. same.
22—Ruton vs. Everill.
23—Petich vs. Gillespie.
24—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
25—McLean vs. Miller.
26—Eldridge vs. same.
27—Goddard vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Dunkley vs. Dunkley.
2—Montgomery Light Co. vs. Watson.
3—Conner vs. Watson.
4—In re Manierre.
5—Crawford vs. Winston.
6—Campbell vs. Conte.
7—Schmitt vs. Kiesel.
8—Wood vs. Loughran.
9—In re McCaffrey.
10—Ullman vs. Golde.
11—Fleischman vs. Smith.
12—Hauscheld vs. Hauscheld.
13—In re Porter.
14—In re Moerlius.
15—In re Searance.
16—Rosenkranz vs. Rosenkranz.
17—In re Vorsatz.
18—In re McKay.
19—In re Skidmore.
20—In re Clark.
21—McClinchy vs. Mut. Res. Fund L. Assn.
22—Honebein vs. Clausen & Price Brew. Co.
23—McDermott vs. Batterson.
24—Schneider vs. Clausen & Price Brew. Co.
25—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Bohm.
26—Horner vs. Coleman.
27—Kampfe vs. Richards.
28—Collins vs. Condon.
29—In re Marks.
30—Gardiner vs. Piper.
31—Norton vs. Norton.
32—Hoag vs. Matheson.
33—Doolittle vs. Hawley Box & Lumber Co.
34—United Brotherhood Cloakmakers No. — vs. Frank.
35—Same vs. Baumann.
36—Merritt vs. Fogarty.
37—Lewin vs. Krauss.
38—Preto vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
39—Weyrick vs. Weyrick.
40—Schoolhouse vs. Mut. Res. Fund L. Assn.
41—Church vs. Macdonald.
42—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Kiernan.
43—Weld vs. Sage.
44—In re Franklin Av.
45—Dept. of Buildings vs. Jones.
46—In re Haida Lamp & China Co.
47—Courter vs. Traphagen.
48—Silva vs. Whiteman.
49—Kahn vs. Gotthiel.
50—Otto vs. Van Riper.
51—Weschler vs. Weschler.
52—Stilwell vs. Astey.
53—Lyman vs. Fisherman.
54—Sprague vs. Evans.
55—Martin vs. Oakes.
56—Hirsh vs. Hoffstadt.
57—People ex rel. Cummings vs. York.
58—People ex rel. Taylor vs. same.
59—Petry vs. Steinberg.
60—In re Schuyler.
61—Frank vs. Gomprecht.
62—Winter vs. Reinecke.
63—Labouchere vs. Stranders.
64—Post vs. Nadeau.
65—Hegeman vs. Norris.
66—Selborn vs. Tewksbury.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

George H. Towner.
At 10:30 A. M.
Cornelius J. Donovan.
Ann Kenney,
Margaret M. Pabst,
Henry Cook,
Domenico Gounini,
Clothilde B. Greenhouse.
At 11 A. M.
Benjamin Strich,
August Steegmann.
At 2 P. M.
William E. Keys.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Herzfeld vs. Reinach—Louis B. Hasbrouck. Lugar vs. Ayers—John Yard. Kneeland vs. Vause—Louis Hannemann. Cohen vs. Morgan Envelope Company—Nicholas Schloeder. Matter of Sprague—George C. Austin.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Paton vs. Scott—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Lyman vs. Belden Club—Daniel A. Patterson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Westmoreland Specialty Company vs. George D. Powell—Edward H. Fallows.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM H. REINECKE.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn received an attachment yesterday against William H. Reinecke, manufacturer of paper boxes at 209 and 211 Sullivan Street, for $1,018, in favor of Thomas Wright, and put a keeper in charge. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Reinecke lives in New Jersey.

AGOSTINO GIALLOVENIZI.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an execution for $1,018 against Agostino Giallovenizi, the Italian banker of 348 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, whose disappearance was published yesterday, in favor of Loreta Giallovenizi for money advanced on a note made in February last. The Sheriff has levied on the office fixtures and has set down the sale for next Monday.

LIEBENROTH VON AUW & CO.—Schedules of Liebenroth von Auw & Co., blankbook manufacturers, of 21 to 25 East Houston Street, show liabilities of $169,098; nominal assets, $274,017; actual assets, $122,274; contingent liabilities, $10,628. The principal assets are accounts receivable, nominal, $45,583; actual, $40,000; manufactured merchandise, nominal, $89,159; actual, $47,155; raw materials in New York, nominal, $41,609; actual, $17,659; raw materials in factory at Ticonderoga, N. Y., nominal, $16,941; actual, $5,671; machinery in New York, nominal, $58,623; actual, $7,102; machinery at Ticonderoga, nominal, $20,515; actual, $2,399.

CHARLES LEWIS & BROTHERS.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Charles Lewis & Brothers, wholesale dealers in woolens and cloakings, at 315 Church Street, for $5,700. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained an injunction restraining the Sheriff from paying over the money to the judgment holder, on behalf of five creditors, whose claims aggregate $15,000. They raised a novel point of law in connection with the new bankrupt act, which makes all transfers and preferences four months previous to filing a petition void. Another provision of the new law provides that involuntary petitions in bankruptcy cannot be filed before Nov. 1 next. To hold the property from now until Nov. 1 Blumenstiel & Hirsch asked the Supreme Court for the injunction.

KENNEDY PUBLISHING COMPANY.—The Kennedy Publishing Company, publisher of educational and school books at 110 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Daniel E. Wing. The company was closely identified with the Arkell Publishing Company, which went into the hands of a receiver six weeks ago, William J. Arkell being the President and John Kennedy Vice President. The company has been winding up business, and an examination of its affairs showed that it could not pay its debts in full, and it was therefore deemed best for the interests of the company to make an assignment. Preferences are given to employes for salaries and to truckmen for cartage and payment of freight. The company was incorporated on March 11, 1889, under New York laws, with a capital stock of $200,000. Heretofore the books for the company were manufactured under contract by the Judge Publishing Company and largely sold through another company.

DAVID McCOSKER.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire yesterday received writs of replevin against David McCosker, doing business as David McCosker & Co., importers of linens, woolens, &c., at 12 and 14 Walker Street, from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for $1,650 for the H. B. Claflin Company, and from A. A. Joseph for $1,838 for Lee, Tweedy & Co. Blumenstiel & Hirsch also made a demand for $1,200 worth of goods of Bossut Père & Fils. A meeting of creditors was held at the store yesterday afternoon. Mr. McCosker said he wanted to pay every creditor in full, that he had assets of $101,000 and liabilities of $52,000, and he placed his entire affairs in the hands of the creditors. The creditors expressed the warmest sympathy for Mr. McCosker, discussed plans for carrying on the business, and offered to give him any time he wanted. It was finally decided to appoint a committee, consisting of Vice President Bates of the Tradesmen's National Bank, J. Ballin of Stieglitz & Ballin, and W. C. McClure, representing Iselin & Co., to co-operate with the assignee, Daniel C. Wait, in carrying on the business, and as sufficient proceeds came in to pay creditors pro rata, until their entire claims are paid off, and to then return the business to Mr. McCosker.

D. CIANI & BROTHER.—Marshal Louis Levy yesterday took charge of the place of business of D. Ciani & Brother, importers of wines at 108 Broad Street, on an attachment of $400, obtained by Bullowa & Bullowa for Louis Petrano. It was said that both partners had not been at the store since Saturday last. Many creditors called, but were unable to learn of their whereabouts. Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received four writs of replevin in the matter from the following creditors: A. Marshall & Co., $361; Libbey, McNeill & Libbey of Chicago, $828; Achille Stavace, $384, and Scholl & Smith, $800. He was busy all day trying to find the property. He found twenty-one barrels of claret belonging to A. Marshall & Co. in a cellar on Thirty-fifth Street, near First Avenue, which had been bought by D. Ciani & Brother on the 19th inst. and delivered on the 22d inst. The replevin from Libbey, McNeill & Libbey is for seventy-six boxes of sausages, which arrived here from Chicago on Saturday last, and instead of being at the store, 104 Broad Street, it was learned had been carted to some place on East Thirty-fifth or Thirty-sixth Street. It was stated that Enrico Imerolzzi, or Di Rizo, claimed to have purchased the business on Saturday last. The replevin of Scholl & Smith is for 600 cases of macaroni. D. Ciani & Brother have been in business several years, and on Dec. 1 last claimed assets $14,628 and liabilities $2,714. The liabilities now are reported to be at least $20,000. Besides dealing in wines, they also dealt in Italian produce.

Out of Town.

AURORA VAPOR STOVE COMPANY.—The Aurora Vapor Stove Company, which has been in operation for twenty years, made an assignment Monday at Cleveland, Ohio, with no preferences, to Herman Frankel. The assets and liabilities are placed at $40,000 each. Poor business is the cause.

CUMBERLAND NAIL AND IRON COMPANY.—The Cumberland Nail and Iron Company of Bridgeton, N. J., after a long struggle, went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. The Court appointed former Mayor John Smalley as receiver. Half a million dollars' worth of property is involved, including the personal estates of the chief officers. The mortgages against the plant amount to $175,000. Robert F. Buck, President, and Chester J. Buck, Vice President, held most of the stock.

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment against the Farm and Dairy Product Company from Chenango County for $3,899, in favor of C. C. Hovey, and put a keeper in the office in the Cotton Exchange Building. Louis Adler of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, attorneys for the company, said that it was a difference on a milk contract, and, being a foreign corporation, was attached on that ground, but he expected the matter would be satisfactorily adjusted.

Receiver Appointed.

Ex-Mayor John Smalley was yesterday appointed receiver for the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company at Bridgeton, N. J. The plant is worth several hundred thousand dollars. The mortgages against it amount to $175,000. Robert F. Buck, President, and Chester J. Buck, Vice President, held most of the stock. The company has been on the brink of a receivership for some months.

A Judgment Satisfied.

The judgment for $4,145 confessed on Monday by Oscar T. and Otto Sommer, druggists at 808 Second Avenue, in favor of Caroline Sommer, was satisfied on the records at the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

AGNEW, Arthur—The City of New York	$91
AMERICAN PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY—City of New York	864
ALKAU, Henry—L. Rosenberger and another	665
BLEECKER, William H.—Thomas W. Bell	39
BETTS, George—B. Fischer and others	236
BERNHEIM, Matthew—A. Levy & Brother	1,020
BERNHEIM, Matthew—A. Levy & Co.	2,151
BERNHEIM, Matthew—A. Levy & Co.	1,023
BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND RUBBER Company—Herman Reimers and another	18,441
SEAGRIST, Francis W., Jr., and Clarence E.—National Bank of North America	591
COHN, Hyman—J. C. Wilson	264
COHN, Samuel—S. Geisler	44
CHRYSTIE, Thomas, as President, &c., David Jones, Matthew Murray, and James Crotty—A. Coons	109
CASTLE GARDEN HOTEL COMPANY—The City of New York	192
DILLON, James F.—W. Cutting, trustee, &c.	75
EATON, Charles T.—D. S. Morgan & Co.	47
ELIOTT, Arthur B.—G. B. Dodge	216
FROLICH, John and Mary—F. W. Schweirs	62
FRIEDMAN, Max I.—S. Raspante	159
FECHER, John and Mary—F. W. Schweirs	10
FRAME, Henrietta—Produce Exchange Trust Company	600
FRAME, Henrietta—Produce Exchange Trust Company	347
GOLDBERG, Mendel—J. Kapnik	75
GREITNER, Herman—D. M. Koehler	225
GOMBOSSY, Max—D. Frankel	57
GALLAGHER, William W.—Regine Bunzl, deficiency	3,586
GRAY, Frank S. and Annie E.—Franklin National Bank of New York	1,575
HYAMS, David, Harry, and Henry—C. V. Fornes and another	682
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—G. W. Galinger, costs	34
HENDERSON, Edwin J., and John W. Johnston—William Buess	239
HARTMAN, Marx—S. G. Condit	196
HOFFSTADT, Adolph and Amund Johnsen—D. Grieme Coal Company	260
HAMILL, Thomas J.—D. Mayer Brewing Company	108
KELLER, Charles and May B.—J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company	574
KANE, Charles, and John G. O'Brien—W. H. Spowers	102
KOEHNE, John H.—D. Mayer Brewing Company	114
LEGEREAU, Aimee—L. Weiss	112
LEAVITT, Michael B.—H. Havens	85
LEAVITT, Michael B.—B. Leslie	30
MARRA, Giovanni—J. H. Baker	95
MOELLER, Louis A. and Mirianna A.—H. H. Shulof	205
MILLS, Adelaide, individually and as trustee—E. N. Blanke	373
MEYERS, Marks—L. Stern and another, trustees	631
McPHERSON, William M.—The City of New York	140
OSBORN, Robert A.—The City of New York	260
OERTER, Charles—The City of New York	140
PARKS, Charles—A. Miller and others	202
REGAN, Martin J.—C. Finn	31
RITCHIE, Adam and William C.—Thatcher Furnace Company	104
SEAMAN, Frank—F. O. Boyd & Co.	342
SCHFRAN, Nathan, and Hyman Silver—Henry Herrmann's estate	273
STEINMAN, Sigmund B.—H. Lange	148
SMITH, Mary E.—C. C. Bradhurst and others, costs	130
THE NEW YORK ECONOMICAL PRINTING Company—W. H. Cadwell	167
SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS—The City of New York	308
PHELAN BILLIARD BALL COMPANY—The City of New York	190
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Clara A. True	100
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—D. Ottermann	72
NEW YORK LUMBER COMPANY—Produce Exchange Trust Company	2,976
UHLIEN, Charles—W. Hendrickson	315
WOOTEN, John W.—W. & J. Sloane	99
WOOD, Edward T.—A. J. Holahan	288
WEICHERT, Henry—John Zimmermann and another	2,297
WERTHEIMER, Harry S.—B. Altman	158
WALTER, Rudolph—F. M. Platt	47
WOEHRLE, Christian—J. Kress	42
WINSOR, Curtis H.—J. R. Foley	112

MARRIAGE AT FORT SLOCUM.

Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, Fifth Artillery, Weds Miss Alice McCrea.

Miss Alice McCrea, daughter of Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, commanding at Fort Hancock, and Lieut. William Hervey Tschappat of the Fifth Artillery were married yesterday afternoon at Fort Slocum, where the bride and her mother had been living, there being no quarters for officers' families at Fort Hancock. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Post Chaplain at Fort Slocum, performed the ceremony. Music was furnished by the Fifth Artillery Band, and a salute was fired at the fort. Lieut. T. C. Tracy was best man, and Miss Jeanne Wood, daughter of the late Lieut. Wood, was bridesmaid.

Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Sinclair, Lieut. and Mrs. Snow, and Lieuts. Ward and Stevens of the Seventh Artillery, Major and Mrs. Morris, Miss Morris, Mrs. Eastman, wife of Capt. Eastman, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hearn. A large number of women were present whose husbands and fathers are at the front.

FAIR HAVEN'S TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Beverly L. Robison Kills Her Child and Commits Suicide.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., July 26.—Mrs. Beverly L. Robinson shot and killed her child to-day and then killed herself at Fair Haven, Vt.

Her husband had been camping at Lake Saint Catharine, near Poultney, for the past three days. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Metheney, who formerly resided in Philadelphia, and was with the camping party, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking carbolic acid.

News was sent to Mrs. Robinson late last night, which, it is supposed, upset her mind, causing her to kill herself and baby.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Phila'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 18 teachers. 13 courses. $300 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Providence, R. I.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS, FROEBEL Normal Institute.—Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1898. Free scholarships, (limited.) Address Z. A. CUTTEN, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 20. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REOPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

APARTMENTS TO LET.

102 & 104 Waverly Place,
6 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated. Elevator and Hall Service. Rents, $65.00 per month.

1,142 Madison Avenue,
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hot Water Service. Rents, $50 to $65 per month.

10-12 East 130th St.,
8 and 9 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated, Hot Water, Elevator, and Hall Service. Rents, $66.66 and $75.00 per month.

269 West 136th St.,
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated, Hot Water, and Gas Range. Rents, $48.00 per month.

Apply to Janitor, on premises, or
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138th ST.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS,
Rents $750 to $1,200,
Portsmouth & Hampshire,
38 TO 50 WEST 9TH ST.
Also, apartment of four rooms and bath; suitable for bachelor or gentleman and wife; rent $600.
All night elevator service; steam heat.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 BROADWAY.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOUSES AND FLATS ALL PRICES; WEST side; $9,000 to $50,000. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., for month of August; terms very reasonable; references given and received. T. L. M., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By an experienced girl to do chamberwork or waiting; plain cooking, sewing, or light housework; also a girl lately landed. Call, from 10 to 1 Wednesday, at 57 Bedford St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a Protestant woman as chambermaid or waitress; city or country. 211 East 35th St.; O'Neill's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker of long experience in leading house; expert fitter; will make gowns after latest models; out by the day. Miss Kegan, 313 West 118th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman to take charge of an infant from birth; best city reference. 995 6th Av., near 56th St.; ring Lyons's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a first-class kitchen chef, with 22 years' experience; German; worked in best houses of Germany, France, and England; four years in this country; last year with A. T. Drexel, Esq., in Newport, R. I. C. H., 1,519 Sandown St., Philadelphia.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—On private place; first-class reference. August Alsa, Bay Side, L. I.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—By young Swiss-Frenchman as valet or butler; four years' best city reference. Emile, 112 West 21st St.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By young colored man; best of city reference. E. Johnson, 126 West 26th St.

PORTER.—By colored man as porter; reference from last employer. J. H. Cannon, 7 Elm St., Port Richmond, S. I.

TRUCKMAN.—By colored man as truckman; 18 years' reference. J. H. Brown, 7 Elm St., Port Richmond, S. I.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, one or two men, for temporary positions who have recently kept ledgers in a New York bank. Address A. B. C., Box 194, giving age, name of bank where last employed, and references.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

CAMDEN MAN'S PECULIAR WAYS

Disposal of His Body in the Interests of Science, but His Request Disregarded.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 26.—The remains of Edward P. Kelly were buried to-day despite the provision in his will that his body should be transferred to the University of Pennsylvania in the interests of science and an effort made to mummify it. Mr. Kelly was of a peculiar disposition and of eccentric habits. He believed he had obtained possession of the knowledge which would enable him to live on indefinitely, and ate a fixed number of ounces of specified kinds of food and liquids every day. He weighed about seventy-two pounds.

He expected to live to be at least 100 years old, and lamented the fact he had not begun to diet himself when young, as then he would have lived for an indefinite time. He was seventy-five years old. He was worth $40,000, half of which goes for charitable purposes.

Two Sisters Asphyxiated.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Annie and Bessie Baisley, aged five and nine years, respectively, were asphyxiated by illuminating gas early to-day at the home of their parents, 2,552 North Warnock Street, this city. When the children retired last night the windows of their bedroom were open and the gas jet turned off. When their bodies were found this morning the windows were closed and the gas jet was turned on. It is supposed one of the children arose during the night to close the windows and accidentally turned the gas on.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENSHOUSE, Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE, G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 18. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 Rooms . . . . . . $3 per day
300 Rooms . . $3.50 and $4 per day
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
THE KENSINGTON
AND COTTAGES OPEN TILL OCT 1st. Newly furnished throughout; unsurpassed location; beautiful surroundings; excellent cuisine; every detail under personal supervision of proprietors.
H. A. & W. F. BANG, Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL.
30th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
The Inn and Cottages
Finest Beach and Bathing near New York. Forty-five minutes from New York. Express trains and unexcelled Railroad service. LIBERAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS. LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, NO. 23 A, LONG BEACH.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.
For Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses, send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
Write for circulars.
H. H. GILL, Mgr.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates; finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

A REFINED FAMILY WOULD TAKE AS boarders few nice families in beautiful spot on Lake Hopatcong; large rooms; excellent French table; boating, bathing, fishing. Telephone and easy communication with New York. For terms address LAKE HOPATCONG, Woodport House.

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ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TELEPHONE COMPANY'S TAXES.

Reductions Made in Orange and Elizabeth Assessments.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—The State Board of Taxation to-day disposed of the appeals of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company's assessment of taxes for 1897 by the cities of Orange and Elizabeth. The Orange Assessors made the valuation $100,000, and the company wanted it reduced to $35,000. After hearing both sides the board made the valuation $47,732.28.

In the Elizabeth case the local Assessors made the valuation $48,000. The company asked to have it reduced to $30,000. A compromise was effected and the valuation fixed at $40,000, which was confirmed by the board.

Stolen Jewelry Proved to be Brass.

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—Mrs. Ellen Breslin of 50 Rutgers Street reported to the police that her watch and chain had been stolen. She declared they were gold, were a present, and were worth $85. Mrs. Sarah Mahoney of 46 Lewis Street, who had visited Mrs. Breslin on the day of the theft, was arrested yesterday afternoon and charged with the offense. She confessed, and gave up the pawn tickets for the valuables. They were found in a pawnshop, marked "brass," and only $1 had been loaned on them. The receipt of this information was a great shock to Mrs. Breslin. Mrs. Mahoney is held for the Grand Jury.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND

Culver Route.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.

Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops. LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Suns. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Suns. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.

VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 5:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; half hourly 1:04 to 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, hourly, 5:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes 9:04 A.M. to 1:04 P.M.; every 15 minutes 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:

Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only,
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.

9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P.M.

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only,
9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY R. KUNHARDT, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of WHEATON BRADISH, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. STEERS, Estelle Hasberg, James Rogers, Julius Glaser, and the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 8, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendant Catharine E. Steers:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine St., New York City, N. Y. jy27-1aw6wW.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE NEW YORK SILICATE SLATE COMPANY, assigned to William H. Brawley for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Brawley, assignee of above named The New York Silicate Slate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, [Seal.] Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice of the said court, this 22d day of July, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
JOHN O'CONNELL, Attorney for Assignee, 64 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy27-1aw6wW&au31

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 16th day of July, 1898, by Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of DICKSON & SON, composed of George H. Dickson and George H. Dickson, Jr., lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Dickson & Son, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business such assignee, at the office of Geo. R. Carrington, No. 20 Nassau Street, Bennett Building, Room 304, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 19, 1898.

WILLIAM E. WARLAND, Assignee.
GEO. R. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Assignee, 20 Nassau St., City of New York. jy20-1aw6wW.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McCLAIN BROS. assigned to Henry C. Roome for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry C. Roome, as assignee of above-named Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McClain Bros., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed.
[Seal] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 26th day of July, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
Int. Rev. stamp 10c.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Atty. for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy27-1aw6wW

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John S. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York; and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898.

FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
je29-2aw8wW&S

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Irving, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 66 degrees 8 minutes west, 860 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 299 62-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 20 41-100 feet; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 72 87-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 349 09-100 feet; thence north 38 degrees 29 minutes, east 22 50-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 268.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled, "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1885," made by G. A. Roullier, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1885, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 25th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 15th June, 1898.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy13-[illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA S. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front, on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side seventy-five feet and two inches.

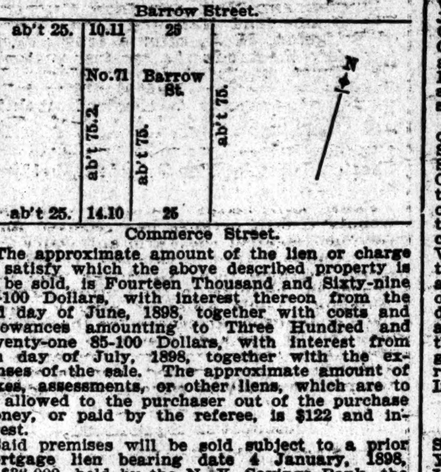
Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Rosevelt as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.
MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 99-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

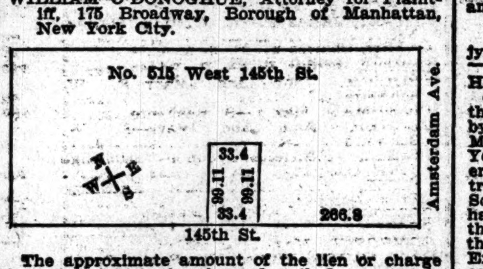
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from 28th June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars, ($1,050.00,) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
jy5-2aw3wTu&F&jy27

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor.
MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
f16-1aw6mW

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Walling, John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Eliza Jane Disbrow, John Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Bedle, Katharine B. Watkins, and Abigail R. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy26-1aw6wTu

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lawson A. Long, Sarah Maria Ellis, Louisa W. Ellis, C. Dimick Ellis, Ellen M. Granger, Tiberius Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel P. Morse, George W. Ellis, Mary Ranney, Erastus R. Ellis, John D. Snyder, Wilbur D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for E. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimick Ellis and Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Waite Belding; Mary L. Ranney, Edward O. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl D. Belding, Grace E. Belding, Edward B. Snyder, Emma E. Harrington, Minnie A. Holcomb, Cora L. Stout, Martha A. De Forest, Hiram C. Driggs, Herman B. Gates, Mary Elisabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Colt, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, The New York Association of the New Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Woll, Elliott Greene, Jr., Clark Starbuck, W. James Goulding, Peter Ten Eyck, Charles Wood, Harris T. Leonard, Frank Huber, Andrew J. Larsen, Peter Larkin, Joseph Huber, Albert Fehring, Ebenezer Coxhead, Edward George, Anthony Beyer, William H. Gates, Chas. Van Gelder, John Fredericks, Walter Ellis, Fred. Rosentangle, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bradley, Thomas Larkin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burdette, John Riley, Lars Larsen, Walter E. Manning, James Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Connelly, John Peterson, John Gilges, Patrick McCaully, Christopher Leo, Joseph Ruth, John Egg, Charles Baker, William Buckholts, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Cameron, William Huber, Nil. McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Ryan, John Kane, George Murray, James McLaughlin, Abraham Polhemus, Joseph Carpenter, Richard McCurry, Henry Hartnett, William Higham, John Carpenter, William Murray, Ulysses Eells, William S. Driggs, John Scullion, Henry Rosentangle, James Monohan, Malcolm Leyden, Arthur Murray, William Scott, John Lacy, William Maddox, John Connelly, Christopher Olsen, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Murphy, William Lyons, William Stewart, Maurice P. Driggs, Charles Peterson, Fred. Rosentangle, Jr., James McCaully, Burt Manning, Francis Bradley, William McDonald, Thomas Fields, George Kershaw, Lee Rhinevoldt, John O'Brien, Dennis Noonan, Edward Sullivan, Charles Kaufer, Patrick Bauville, John Riley, Jr., Cornelius O'Donnell, Sterling Covert, West Dennison, Thomas Murray, Archie Glaser, Walter Gates, and William Ellis, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Milo M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy27-1aw6wW

GILBERT, JAMES B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James L. Gilbert, Martha Gilbert Butler, Kate McCauley, Fitch Gilbert, Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Anita Gilbert Jerome, Annie T. Bridgeman, William H. Chapman, Free Library Association, City Hospital, Woodlawn Cemetery, Frederick Yates Blackman, Robert G. Blackman, William R. Blackman, Arthur Y. Blackman, Russell Yates Blackman, Sarah B. Kellogg, Hugh McK. Walsh, Felix Armstrong, Gilbert B. Rose, Gilbert Taylor, Gilbert Wilson, Gilbert White, Maria L. Gilbert, Frank W. Wicks, and to all persons interested in the estate of James B. Gilbert, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy27-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SIMPSON, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clayton Simpson, Jackson Simpson, Mary Tyson, Margaret Dutton, Edith Panter, Dora Smith, Hannah Crossing, Rebecca Spry, Lavinia S. Butler, Florence S. Starkey, Maria Z. Gillespy, Edward J. Simpson, Addie Simpson, Florence de Castro, John Jackson, Jane T. May, Sarah J. Bell, Mary Ann Weightman, Isaac Webster, the children (names unknown) of Jane Dixon, deceased, and the children (names unknown) of Margaret Irwin, deceased, and to the husbands or wives of them, and to all other heirs and next of kin of ROBERT SIMPSON, deceased, and their husbands or wives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot with diligence be ascertained, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Simpson, Jr., George F. Simpson, and James S. Simpson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be a will dated March 11, 1893, and another instrument in writing, purporting to be a codicil thereto, dated November 30, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the Tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, attorneys for executor, Thomas Simpson, Jr., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
ALBERT G. McDONALD, attorney for executors, G. F. and J. S. Simpson, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. je15-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA H. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Southwark.......Aug. 3 | Noordland.......Aug. 24
Westernland.......Aug. 10 | Friesland.......Aug. 31
Kensington.......Aug. 17 | Southwark.......Sept. 7
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
WINIFREDA.......August 6
CLEOPATRA.......August 13
VICTORIA.......August 20
BOADICEA.......August 27
ALEXANDRA.......September 3
ALL NEW STEAMERS. THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE,

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, Aug. 6, Noon | Ethiopia, Sept. 3, Noon
Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon | Anchoria, Sept. 17, Noon
City of Rome.......Sept. 10, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30.......
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $45.00 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional. For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Aurania, July 30, Noon | Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM
Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M | Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM
Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM | Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD, Sept. 12, October 11. HOLY LAND, Sept. 24. EUROPE, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, &c. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
DORIC, via Honolulu.......Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.......Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.......Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.......Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St.; week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 nights. Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis, Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, *9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, *3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, *3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

MR. KORTRIGHT NOT INSANE

Hearing in the Habeas Corpus Case Ends in a Victory for the Defendant.

CHILD GOES TO MISS PHIPPS

Justice Daly Signs an Order Agreed to by Both Sides Giving the Custody of Alice G. Kortright to Her Aunt.

The Kortright habeas corpus case in which a prominent alienist testified that Gouverneur Kortright was a paretic in the stage of dementia, ended yesterday. Mr. Kortright was adjudged to be sane, and the custody of his seven-year-old daughter, Alice Gouverneur Kortright, was awarded to her aunt, Miss Phipps. It was a complete victory for the defendant and his counsel, John M. Bowers. The other side virtually acknowledged that they had no case.

The hearing was resumed at 4 P. M. yesterday before Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Kortright was not present. It developed in a few moments that the opposing counsel had agreed on the final disposition of the case. Mrs. E. Therese Kortright, the relator and the defendant's wife, had procured the writ, it will be remembered, to secure possession of her little stepdaughter, who had been handed over to the custody of the child's aunt by a deed of guardianship which the father signed on June 7. Mrs. Kortright has based her claims to the child's custody on the allegation that her husband was mentally incompetent to comprehend the agreement he signed, and her chief evidence of this was the testimony of Dr Austin Flint, the alienist. It is supposed that the fire of cross-examination with which Mr. Bowers riddled Dr. Flint's testimony last Thursday was what led Mrs. Kortright to see the uselessness of prolonging the fight.

When the hearing was opened yesterday John D. Lindsay, counsel for the relator, arose and said quietly that his client felt that it was best that litigation in the case should come to an end. He accordingly asked permission to withdraw the proceedings.

Question of Defendant's Sanity.

Mr. Bowers then stated that Mr. Lindsay and he had discussed the situation and he fully acquiesced in Mr. Lindsay's suggestion. "There has, however," he continued, "arisen in this case an issue which is upon record and in the public mind, and that is the charge that the father is mentally unsound. I feel it my duty and believe that the Court will feel it to be its duty that upon that question there should remain no doubt. Mr. Kortright ought to be adjudged sane and the deed of guardianship which he executed declared valid, and the custody of the child given to Miss Phipps. Should your Honor sign an order to that effect, I understand that Mr. Lindsay will not oppose it."

Mr. Bowers then read the following order, which he asked Justice Daly to sign:

The People of the State of New York, on the relation of E. Therese Kortright against Gouverneur Kortright, on habeas corpus.

On reading and filing the petition of the abovenamed relator, the writ of habeas corpus issued thereon requiring the defendant to produce before the Court his daughter, Alice Gouverneur Kortright, an infant of the age of seven years, the return of the defendant to the said writ, the traverse of the relator to the said return, and the defendant's answer thereto, and upon the evidence taken in this proceeding before the Court, and it now appearing that on the 7th day of June, 1898, the defendant executed and delivered to Ada Phipps, mentioned in the said return, traverse and answer, a certain deed of guardianship of the said Alice Gouverneur Kortright, and the relator now stating in open court by John D. Lindsay, her counsel, that she does not desire to further continue the proceedings herein, and the Court being of opinion that at the time he executed the said deed of guardianship the defendant was and now is of sound mind, now after hearing John M. Bowers, Esq., of counsel for the defendant, John D. Lindsay, Esq., counsel for the relator appearing and not opposing, it is

Ordered that the proceedings herein be and the same hereby are dismissed, and that the custody of the said Alice Governeur Kortright be and the same is hereby awarded to the said Ada Phipps.

Mr. Lindsay said that he had personally supervised the drawing up of the order, and he joined with Mr. Bowers in asking that it be signed.

Justice Daly's Remarks.

It was handed to Justice Daly, who said: "Gentlemen, I can sign this order. It accords with my view of the situation when the case was first presented, and the evidence taken before me has borne out what was then foreshadowed as its conclusion.

"While Mrs. Kortright is unquestionably a fit person to have the custody of the child, the child's interests are better subserved by her remaining with her aunt, to whose care she was committed by her mother when she died, and who had charge of her during the first four years of her life.

"And all through this appears the will of Mr. Kortright. On the question of his sanity there is no doubt. His demeanor while in the courtroom and his testimony on the witness stand indicate that he is of perfectly sound mind. I am glad to think that he has, mentally, at least, recovered fully from his illness. He is entirely competent to take charge of the child or to dispose of her. I think you, gentlemen, have concluded upon the proper disposition of the case."

Justice Daly then signed the order, and it was decided that the testimony given should be filed with the other papers of the case.

Mr. Kortright showed no especial elation at the decision.

John D. Lindsay was asked after the case whether Mrs. Kortright was personally satisfied that her husband was of sound mind, but refused to answer the question. Neither would he talk as to the final outcome of affairs.

The question of a reconciliation between the husband and wife is still in abeyance. One of the lawyers associated with Mr. Bowers said, when asked about it: "That is something that nobody can tell yet. If my wife had come into court to try to prove me insane, I don't think I should want to have anything more to do with her."

MAY DIE FROM SHOCK.

Workman's Head Came in Contact with Underground Trolley Wire.

The full force of volts of electricity all required to move hundreds of cars of the Fourth and Madison Avenues system was sent through the head and body of John O'Donnell, a laborer, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, yesterday morning. He was shocked while in one of the wells or subways under the road, the left side of his head touching the trolley wire. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it is thought that he will die.

O'Donnell, who was considered a careful man, was sent down into the well to adjust some wires there. As no one was in the well with him, it is not definitely known just how he received the injury. He is believed to have either touched the wire with his head in passing from one side of the well to another or to have slipped and fallen against it. A cry of terror from him was heard by many of the workmen, and looking down they saw the man lying on the bottom of the well. He was quickly released.

There was a blue-black mark on the left side of his head from the left eye to the back over the left ear. The wire had burned the hair and scalp and the top of the ear. At the hospital O'Donnell's body was constantly in a state of excited action, his arms, legs, and head moving peculiarly and his eyes rolling wildly. The Bellevue surgeons said he had not much chance for his life. The number of volts that he had received no one seemed to know.

The Luncheon Club.

The Luncheon Club, organized mainly in the interest of the members of the Stock Exchange, will open at 15 New Street, in quarters running to 70 Broadway. An efficient caterer will have charge and prices will be graded by the caste of the Union Club. A smoking room is part of the establishment. The club has 200 members, who pay $50 annually and $50 on joining. A waiting list of more than 100 may prompt an increase in the membership limitation. The officers are: President—George R. Sheldon; Treasurer—Joshua W. Davis; Secretary—F. A. Plummer.

Service for the Army and Navy.

A service of intercession for the army and navy will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, to-day at noon.

FATHER PISCOPO'S CRUSADE.

No Truth in Report that He Has Been Ordered to Stop It—Encouraged by English-Speaking Residents.

Father Piscopo of the Italian Roman Catholic Church of the Most Precious Blood, who has begun a crusade against vice in the Italian quarter, yesterday expressed his gratification at the interest his efforts have excited.

"I hardly expected," said he, "that the English papers would take much or any notice at all of this matter on account of the large amount of war news that has been daily printed. I thought that I got so much notice in the English press yesterday because there was somewhat of a lull in war news, but now I believe they have taken a genuine interest in my efforts, and that the public of the city wants to know what is going on about them.

"I was working quietly but earnestly among my own Italians, and although I was making a little headway, still progress was hard. The police told us that it was very difficult to get evidence against immoral women unless they lived in a regular disorderly house, and these women in this district lived in the same tenements with respectable families.

"The police were very polite to me when I called on them as President of the American-Italian Protectory and pastor of this church, and offered to send us two detectives to make investigations. I shall make use of the detectives, but at the same time I will act independently.

"I sent for several of the landlords who let rooms to disorderly women and talked to them quite plainly. They first denied the accusations made against them, but when I told them that I had all the necessary proofs they admitted the charges, and promised to evict all the objectionable characters in their tenements and to be more careful as to whom they let apartments in the future. They hated to have their names made public, and I let them go with a warning that if they did not keep their promises to me I would certainly take action.

"If they fail to keep their promises their names will be known, and the respectable tenants of the houses will leave. Not only that, but I shall prosecute them in the courts, which I find I can do, and I have already secured a lawyer for that purpose.

"In this district the Italian population is very large, about 30,000. We baptize nearly 2,000 Italian babies yearly in this church, and every Sunday we have ten or a dozen weddings. So you see how important it is to have a clean district here.

"I have already received several letters from English-speaking residents expressing sympathy with our cause, and offering all the support they can.

"A story that was reported this morning that I have recieved orders from the Archbishop to stop this work of reform and call at once at the Archiepiscopal palace is entirely incorrect. I have received no orders to that effect."

A LEAF IN MRS. ASH'S HISTORY.

She Comes from England to Punish Her Husband for Bigamy.

Among the passengers of the steamship Aurania who were passed through the Barge Office yesterday was a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Fannie Ash of 3 Wentworth Building, Spittalfields, London, E. C. She was accompanied by a daughter. They went to 21 Essex Street. Mrs. Ash left three other children at school in London. To persons at the Barge Office she showed letters from persons in Utica, which she said had led to her coming to this country to prosecute her husband, whom she had supposed to be dead, for bigamy.

"Eleven years ago," said she, "my husband, Raphael Ash, sold out his store and came to America. For a year he sent us money regularly, and arranged for us to join him. Then he stopped writing or sending money, and we thought he was dead. A month ago I received letters from a Mr. Shaver and from a Mr. Mitchell, saying that my husband was alive and well, but married to a widow named Lazerrus, and that they lived at 106 Whitesboro Street in Utica.

"Shaver and Mitchell are members of the same Masonic lodge as my husband, and are strangers to me, but they say they cannot countenance bigamy in a brother Mason. They also tell me that he is insured for $1,000 in Utica City Lodge, No. 103, Independent Order of the Sons of Benjamin, and they advised me to come over and punish him."

Mrs. Ash announced her intention of going to Utica to act on the advice.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

The Mehalovitch, Fletcher & Co. Protest to Come Up for Argument.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers completed the call of the Summer docket yesterday.

The protest of Mehalovitch, Fletcher & Co. of Cincinnati is set specially for to-day. The importation in this case consists of fifteen casks of cherries put up in alcohol. The Government holds that the importation is alcohol intended for use in the manufacture of whisky, by the importers. Evidence has been taken in all the larger cities of the country and will be submitted to the board to-day.

A number of Cincinnati lawyers will appear in the case, among them being ex-United States District Attorney Cleveland Harlan, who has been retained to represent the Government because the case was begun during his term of office. Mr. Harlan is a nephew of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and is a cousin of ex-President Cleveland.

REINKING'S SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Presented a Marriage Certificate for His Naturalization Papers.

Charles Reinking of Hoboken yesterday applied to Judge Blair, at Jersey City, for his final naturalization papers. When the Clerk, Charles Lyons, asked Reinking for his first papers he handed over a document carefully folded. When it was spread out on the desk, Mr. Lyons laughed heartily.

"What's the matter?" asked Reinking. "Isn't the paper right?"

"I suppose it is," said the Clerk, "but it will hardly answer in this case. It is your marriage certificate."

Reinking hastily folded the paper and escaped amid the laughter of several friends who had accompanied him. He said he would return with the proper document today.

HYPNOTISM FOR HYSTERIA.

How a Four-Year-Old Boy in Bellevue Hospital Was Cured.

William McCabe, four years of age, of 532 East Sixteenth Street, was seized with hysteria in a violent form yesterday morning. The child was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where all ordinary methods were used to bring him out of his hysterical state, but to no purpose. Finally Dr. Barbour essayed hypnotism, and gradually the child dropped off into a quiet sleep. When it awoke it was again seized with hysterical symptoms, and again it was hypnotized. The child awoke from its second hypnotic sleep apparently free from hysterical affection.

The attack and the cure were so unusual that all the physicians in Bellevue viewed the patient and took notes.

Sanitarium for Hebrew Children.

The Board of Managers of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children has issued an appeal for funds to aid in maintaining the free excursions and the Sanitarium at Rockaway Park. The appeals for admission, they say, largely exceed that of any preceding year, and the limited funds at the disposal of the managers will not permit them to help all poor people who greatly need their assistance. There are now ninety sick children in the institution, and since June 1 300 have been in the care of this charity, and have been discharged as cured. Besides this 1,500 poor persons have been taken on boat and land excursions. Unless aid is extended, the managers say, they will be reluctantly obliged to suspend or materially contract their work. Contributions may be sent to Nathan Lewis, President, 58 Broadway; Joseph Davis, Honorary Secretary, 148 Wooster Street; Hezekiah Kohn, Treasurer, 8 West Thirty-ninth Street, or to any member of the Board of Managers.

The Bond Issue Approved.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution passed by the Municipal Assembly sanctioning the twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue. The Controller intends to sell $12,000,000 of the bonds in ten days or two weeks.

"An old woman's remedy" for a cold—with a sixty-eight-year indorsement—the doctor's prescription—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

GENERAL POLICE SHAKE-UP

Twenty-three Captains Transferred by Chief Devery "for the Good of the Service."

PRICE GETS THE TENDERLOIN

Says He Will Be the Boss of the Precinct, and Orders Reporters to Keep Out of the Station House.

The long-expected shake-up among Police Captains took place yesterday, the change going into effect at 6 P. M. Twenty-three Captains were shifted around. Capt. Sheehan was relieved of the command of the Tenderloin and transferred to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. His place was taken by Capt. James K. Price, who has been in charge of West Sixty-eighth Street.

Several reporters were on the steps of the West Thirtieth Street station awaiting Capt. Price's arrival when he appeared last evening. Brushing past them, he saluted the Sergeant at the desk and gave an order to have the men brought in preparatory to going out on their posts. When the policemen were lined up by their officers, they were briefly addressed by the new Captain.

"I know what a policeman's duty is," he said sternly, "and I want you to do it. I know every inch of the Nineteenth Precinct from A to Z. I want every man here to know right now that I will be the boss of this precinct while I am here. If any one of you thinks differently, let me say to such that I will show him he is mistaken, and that quick. Now you can go."

After the men filed out Capt. Price was approached by the reporters. One of them extended greeting and expressed the hope that the pleasant relations existing between Capt. Sheehan and the representatives of the press might continue. The Captain smiled and shook hands with each member of the group, but afterward his expression changed and he said, in the same fierce tones employed in addressing his men:

Don't Want Reporters Around.

"Yes, that's all right. You may depend upon me to do the square thing. You all know me and you know I'm all right, but I want you to understand one thing: I won't have reporters hanging around this station. I won't have you on the steps. If I want you I will send for you. I will get you out of bed when I have any news that I think you ought to have. But you can't hang around this station, and you might just as well know it now. I am going to run this station. I am going to be the boss. I will run it as I have been educated to run it. If you get an order from the Chief of Police giving you permission you may stay here. If not, you must get out and stay out."

Capt. Price then hurried away. One of the reporters followed him and asked what policy would be followed in the precinct. The Captain replied, in an angry tone, accenting his remarks with profanity:

"My policy is none of your business. You heard what I said back there, didn't you? Well, that's all I have to say."

Capt. Price then disappeared. He was not accessible later in the night. The reporters were obliged to watch the precinct from the steps of the negro mission across the street from the station. One of Capt. Price's biggest policeman saw to it that his order excluding them from the station was observed.

Changes in Other Precincts.

The other changes of precinct commanders are as follows: John T. Stephenson, Eldridge Street, to Elizabeth Street; Stephen O'Brien, East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to Leonard Street; Daniel C. Moynihan, Morrisania, to Charles Street; Charles Albertson, Mulberry Street, to Macdougal Street; William Thompson, Leonard Street, to Mulberry Street; John M. O'Keeffe, Delancey Street, to Eldridge Street; Thomas J. Diamond, Newtown, to Delancey Street; William Hogan, Macdougal Street, to Mercer Street; Henry Halpin, Charles Street, to West Thirty-seventh Street; Frederick W. Martens, Grand Central Station, to East Thirty-fifth Street; Andrew J. Thomas, West One Hundredth Street, to West Forty-seventh Street; Robert Young, East Eighty-eighth Street, to Grand Central Station; Henry Frers, Westchester, to East Eighty-eighth Street; Stephen Brown, West Thirty-seventh Street, to East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Timothy Creeden, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to Newtown; George Titus, West Forty-seventh Street, to West One Hundredth Street; George S. Chapman, Mercer Street, to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; John Wiegand, East Thirty-fifth Street, to Morrisania; Max F. Schmittberger, Tremont, to Wakefield; William Dean, Elizabeth Street, to Westchester; Acting Captain Burfiend, Wakefield, to Tremont.

Sergt. McNally, Acting Captain of the Madison Street Station, was ordered back to desk duty and sent to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. Sergt. Brown of the Madison Street Station was made Acting Captain of that precinct. Sergt. McGann of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was brought down to take the desk of the Madison Street Station.

Under these changes many of the Captains go back to precincts from which they were transferred by Chief McCullagh. Martens was formerly in East Thirty-fifth Street, Thomas in West Forty-seventh Street, O'Brien in Leonard Street, and Thompson in Mulberry Street.

The transfer of Capt. Price to the Tenderloin is a surprise. Price is a Republican. He had been mentioned as the successor of Capt. Sheehan in the Tenderloin. He is thoroughly familiar with the precinct, having been for years a Sergeant in it. His strongest backing has come from the dry goods and other merchants on Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street and other contiguous streets. Capt. Diamond, who was brought back from Newtown, is also a Republican. Capt. Creeden, who was sent to Newtown, gained notoriety during the Lexow investigation through testimony that he paid $15,000 for his appointment as Captain.

Chief Devery, when asked about the transfers, simply said: "I have made these changes for police reasons and for the good of the service."

Chief Devery also remanded to patrol duty 150 men detailed to duty in courts and other places.

TOWN AND VILLAGE BONDS.

Applications for Writs of Mandamus to Compel Controller Coler to Pay Interest.

Justice Bookstaver was asked, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to issue peremptory writs of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to pay the interest on bonds issued last year in the towns of Westfield, Northfield, and Southfield, S. I.; the villages of Whitestone and Rockaway Beach, and the town of Jamaica, in Queens County. The bonds bear interest at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent., and in some cases the interest on the coupons is overdue since Jan. 1 last, while in others the interest due July 1 remains unpaid.

Luther D. Garrett asked that the Controller be compelled to pay the interest on eighty bonds of $1,000 each, issued by the town of Westfield, and the interest due on the Jamaica, Whitestone, and Rockaway Beach bonds, the number and amount of which were not mentioned. Augustus Post made a similar application with regard to 150 bonds of $1,000 each, issued by the town of Northfield, and Winthrop E. Scarritt wanted the interest paid on 140 one-thousand-dollar bonds issued by the town of Southfield. All these bonds were issued during the Summer of 1897, after the charter of the greater city had passed the Legislature; and the new City of New York, it is contended, became responsible for the payment of the interest upon them.

John L. Cadwalader, who appeared for the applicants, said that in some cases part of the money raised by the bond issues had been expended in the improvement of the localities where they were issued, and in other instances no part of the money had been spent, and the cash had been handed over to the new city.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling said that it was generally conceded that the new city was responsible for the payment of the interest on these bonds, but suits had been brought to have the bond issues declared illegal, and the Controller therefore desired to make the fullest possible inquiry before acting in the matter. Justice Bookstaver reserved his decision.

POLICEMAN SHOT AND KILLED.

Gebhardt Was Trying to Arrest a Supposed Thief in Hoboken—Murderer Chased and Caught.

Policeman Charles Gebhardt of the Hoboken force was shot and instantly killed yesterday by James W. Brown, a supposed sneak thief whom he encountered near the intersection of Bloomfield and Twelfth Streets.

Concerning the preliminaries of the tragedy little is known. Policeman John Meyers left the Second Precinct Station House, at Willow Avenue and Twelfth Street, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He walked through Twelfth to Bloomfield Street. When he reached the corner he saw Gebhardt struggling with a man. He started to go to his comrade's aid, when the stranger drew a revolver. At the same moment Gebhardt reached for his own weapon, but before he could draw it or Meyers could reach the struggling men, the stranger fired three shots in rapid succession. One of the bullets missed, but of the other two one struck Gebhardt in the left lung and the other in the heart. He fell like a log, and his assailant fled up Bloodfield Street, with Meyers in pursuit.

The policeman was joined by several citizens who had witnessed the final act in the tragedy. Meyers kept ahead of the rest, however, and as he ran fired one shot at the fugitive. The bullet missed, and Meyers seeing that he was gaining, returned his pistol to his pocket. He overtook his man at the corner of Thirteenth Street, and grasping him by the right arm, struck the pistol from his hand. The prisoner attempted resistance, but Meyers struck him on the head with his club till the fellow sullenly submitted to arrest.

He was taken to the Second Precinct Station House, where he was found to be suffering from a severe scalp wound and other minor injuries inflicted by Meyers's club.

After his wounds had been dressed he was arraigned at the Sergeant's desk. He said his name was James W. Brown, that he was thirty-four years old, married, a carpenter by trade, and lived in Erie Street, Jersey City, but refused to give the number of the house. He admitted that he had shot Gebhardt, but would make no statement as to why the policeman had attempted to arrest him. He was then removed to Police Headquarters, where a jimmy and twelve skeleton keys were found in his pockets.

Later Brown was taken before Recorder Stanton. He refused to make any further statement. He showed no emotion until he was charged with willful murder, when he became pale and almost fainted. He said that he did not know it was so bad as that, and then became silent. He was taken to the County Jail.

Brown is not known to the Jersey City police, nor is his name to be found in the Jersey City directory. It is believed that the name he gave is fictitious.

Gebhardt's body was removed to Coroner Hoffman's undertaking establishment, where it will remain until County Physician Converse gives a permit for its removal. The dead policeman was thirty-eight years old. He was appointed to the force eight years ago. He had an excellent record for intelligence, courage, and efficiency, and made several notable arrests.

He leaves a wife and five children, who reside at 823 Willow Avenue.

PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Harvier Seeks to Compel Payment of Wages Assigned to Him.

Ernest Harvier, through his counsel, Leopold W. Harburger, applied to Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, to certify the amounts due to Charles Curry, James Owens, and Arthur Schlemmer, who were employed on the Park Avenue improvement until June 1 last. The men assigned their claims to Mr. Harvier.

It was shown that Mr. Harvier served as a member of the Park Avenue Improvement Commission from the time of his appointment up to April 29 of the present year, for the reason that Chapter 618 of the Laws of 1898, which provided that after March 10 last all the duties of the Park Avenue Improvement Commissioners should devolve upon the Commissioner of Highways, did not receive Gov. Black's assent until April 29, and the Commissioners therefore held over until that date. In the meantime, however, they sent the payrolls to Commissioner Keating for his approval, and he certified the amounts due Curry, Owens, and Schlemmer for the time subsequent to March 10.

These men continued to work during the month of May, but were notified that they were discharged from June 1. There was due to Curry and Owens for that month $54.25 each, and to Schlemmer $100. They applied to Commissioner Keating for payment, but he refused to pay them. They then assigned their claims to Mr. Harvier, but he also failed to collect the money, and accordingly he brought the present action.

Commissioner Keating contends that he never employed the men, and was not bound to certify to any work they had done. Justice MacLean reserved decision.

WANTS HIS SEA LION BACK.

James R. Mullet's Suit Against Mr. Bradley of Asbury Park.

The suit of James R. Mullet against Founder James A. Bradley of Asbury Park for the recovery of a sea lion was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday. Several years ago Mr. Mullet owned a sea lion which one day escaped. Some time after a sea lion was found in the Atlantic Ocean off Mantoloking, near Mr. Mullet's place. It was captured by some fishermen, who for a consideration gave it over to Mr. Bradley.

Mr. Mullet, when he heard of the transaction, at once went to the spot and claimed the sea lion as his own. Mr. Bradley refused to give it up, contending that even if the animal had been Mr. Mullet's, nevertheless inasmuch as by nature a sea lion is free, all ownership in it was lost when it escaped and was captured by some one else. Thereupon Mr. Mullet went to law over it in one of the District Civil Courts, which decided that Mr. Bradley was the rightful owner. Mr. Mullet appealed, and the hearing came up in the Supreme Court yesterday. Decision was reserved.

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.

More Carriers to be Appointed—W. L. Extance Becomes Auditor.

Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn yesterday received word from the Postmaster at Washington that $10,000 has been appropriated for the increase in the salaries of the clerks in the Brooklyn Post Office. He was also notified that he can appoint six more clerks and fifteen carriers in a month's time. They will be selected from the civil service list.

Mr. Wilson yesterday appointed ex-Supervisor William L. Extance Auditor of the Post Office Department at $2,000 per year.

The Post Office Department ordered the pneumatic tube system between the Brooklyn and New York Post Offices to be opened yesterday, but owing to the tubes not being in perfect working order the opening will not be before to-morrow.

WRECK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fifteen Persons Injured in a Smash-Up Near Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 26.—The fast mail train from Charleston to Columbia on the Atlantic Coast Line was wrecked shortly before 11 o'clock this morning, four miles from this city.

The train was running about forty miles an hour, when coming round a curve on a very high embankment, fifty yards from the bridge over Hampton's Pond, the engine jumped the track. The whole train went down the embankment, turning over on its side. The engine landed in the edge of the pond.

Engineer Willis Johnson stuck to his post, and crawled from under the engine in a cloud of escaping steam. He was dreadfully scalded, but will recover. About fifteen passengers were more or less injured, but none seriously, cuts and bruises being the worst.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed: Connecticut—Ashford, Mrs. E. H. Simmons; New York—New Lebanon Centre, Lester B. Richmond.

Cardinal Gibbons at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 26.—Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Foley of Detroit are stopping with the Rev. Father Kirby of this place.

TAX ON RENT RECEIPTS

Collector Eidman Thinks They Are Necessary Only When the Receipt Contains Conditions.

DOES NOT AGREE WITH MOORE

Real Estate Brokers Accept His Construction of the Law—An Opinion Expected from Washington to Decide the Question.

There is a difference of opinion among Collectors of Internal Revenue in this city and real estate men in regard to the law requiring a 25-cent stamp to be affixed to receipts given for rent. The announcement made yesterday by Collector Frank R. Moore of Brooklyn that a tax of 25 cents will be levied on all monthly receipts for rent payments of tenants who hold no leases reopened the discussion, and Collector Ferdinand Eidman of the Third District wrote to the department in Washington for a formal ruling as soon as he saw Mr. Moore's decision in the newspapers.

"I hold just the opposite view," he said, with much emphasis, to a reporter who called at his office, "but, to make sure, I wrote to Washington this morning. Since the law went into effect another decision besides the one of Commissioner Scott referred to by Mr. Moore has been made, and under it I hold that no receipt for rent requires a stamp. I shall act upon that belief until I receive contrary instructions from Washington."

The decision of Internal Revenue Commissioner N. B. Scott, under which Mr. Moore proposes to act, says that "any receipt or instrument setting forth any terms of a lease must be required to be stamped as a lease unless there has been a separate lease made in the case which has been duly stamped, in which event the receipt, though containing the terms in question, does not require a stamp."

When the attention of Cyril Carreau, real estate broker at 235 Grand Street, was called to this paragraph he said: "That is partly right and partly wrong. Receipts are to be stamped when they contain the terms of a lease and are the equivalent thereof, and then only the first one is to be stamped. Ordinary receipts for rent given to a tenant already in possession, no matter what kind of a lease exists, are not to be stamped. All leases and agreements, of course, are to be stamped, and no stamp is required afterward. I base my opinion on a recent ruling of Collector Eidman."

Other real estate dealers who were seen had felt much concern since they saw Collector Moore's statement. Samuel D. Folsom of Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway, said: "If this construction is right, and I presume it is, real estate owners in the city will suffer severely. Nearly all the small tenements are leased verbally, and receipts are given every month in which certain stipulations are printed. Some tenants pay their rent in installments of $1, and I have known in hard times of cases when they would come in with 50 cents. It seems unjust to think of affixing a revenue stamp in such cases. A solution I can suggest is to have every tenant sign an agreement and pay the tax on it, after which no tax on receipts would be imposed. This certainly would avoid any misunderstanding about the law.

"Such a tax as Mr. Moore suggests of 25 cents a month on houses containing twenty-four families would amount to $6, or $72 for the year. It looks as if they meant to make real estate owners pay the expenses of the Federal Government, as well as of the State and municipality."

STAMP TAX ON DEEDS.

They Must Be Put On for the Full Amount, but the Consideration Can Be Nominal.

Since the War Revenue bill went into effect requiring a stamp tax on transfers of real estate in proportion to the value of the property there has been no apparent diminution in the number of deeds filed in which the nominal consideration of $1 is stipulated as the price paid for the property transferred.

Register Isaac Fromme told a reporter yesterday that if deeds naming a nominal consideration were presented he would continue to record them. Mr. Fromme has decided, however, that such deeds are invalid until the full amount of the tax required under the law is paid, and that the failure to pay renders the person responsible liable to criminal prosecution. The deed becomes valid, however, at any subsequent time when the full amount of the tax is paid.

The Register's attention was called to one instance where a piece of property recently sold for $62,500 was entered on the record of real estate transfers as having changed hands for the sum of $24,000. He explained that the difference represented the amount of incumbrance on the property, and that frequently parties to such transactions name the amount of money which passes rather than the full value of the property.

An officer of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company said that his company took every precaution to see that no titles were invalidated through any failure to comply with the law. They had found that while the law did not forbid transfers being made for a nominal consideration, and could not compel any one to mention the exact price of purchase in a deed, the person making the transfer was obliged at the same time to pay the tax on the full amount involved. This could be done by showing the contract to the revenue collector or satisfying him in other ways.

William M. Ryan said there were three principal reasons for trying to conceal the sum involved in a real estate transaction—first, to enable the buyer to negotiate a loan on the property to better advantage; second, to escape assessment for taxes, and third, to facilitate a sale. He said he could see no reason why real estate men should hesitate about paying an additional tax of from $5 to $25 if they could assist thereby in disposing of the property to a new customer.

Meyer Hellman said: "There are cases in which it is absolutely necessary to conceal the amount of a transaction, and when a disclosure would work the utmost harm."

Commission Merchants and War Tax.

A Wall Street dispatch received yesterday from Washington said that to-day the Commissioners of Internal Revenue will decide that commission merchants, tobacco and cotton warehouse merchants, and other persons having in warehouse for sale on commission property of others, are not to be held as commission brokers under provisino of the act of June 13.

Taxes Must Be Paid This Week.

The time for paying internal revenue taxes on licenses and agreements which are already due will expire July 31, leaving only this week for delinquents to present themselves at the internal revenue offices and get their stamps. After this week a penalty of 50 per cent. will be added.

Subscribers Get War Loan Bonds.

Some of the direct subscribers to the war loan threes received yesterday $20 and $500 bonds from Washington by express. Each was accompanied by a Treasury check for the amount of interest due from the date of subscription to Aug. 1.

Child Killed by Trolley Car.

Through the alleged negligence of Motorman Albert W. Allshouse of the Court Street line, Brooklyn Heights Railroad, Gertrude O'Byrne, seven years old, was run over and killed early yesterday morning at the corner of Court and Butler Streets, Brooklyn. She was about to cross Court Street when the car, going at a high rate of speed, ran her down. Allshouse denied that he could have stopped the car in time to save the child's life, and said that the car was not going at a rapid rate. He was charged with homicide and was released on bail of $1,000.

Clergyman's Widow Found Dead.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 26.—Mrs. Mary A. Brakely, widow of the Rev. John H. Brakely, was found dead in bed at her home here this morning. An examination of the body showed that she had died from heart disease. She was sixty-six years of age. She outlived her husband only a short time. He died June 14 last. The body of Mrs. Brakely will be sent to Columbia, Penn., where she was born, for interment.

The "heir" is blue because Mamma insists upon a coat being worn in the dining room, no matter how hot the day.

Our kind wouldn't bother him.

Thin, unlined blue serge, single-breasted, $3.50; double-breasted, $4; gray nuns cloth, $3—linen crash knee trousers to go with 'em, $1.50.

The same good linen-crash and the thin unlined serge are also here for men.

Those double-breasted wool short-trousers suits marked to $4 are all plums, so the late bird fares as well as the early bird.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CARS IN AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

Justice Russell Issues an Alternative Writ for the Opening of the Street.

The application of the Forty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, made some time ago, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to issue a permit to open Amsterdam Avenue, below Manhattan Street, in order to change the motive power of the railroad from horse to electricity, was denied yesterday by Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, but he allowed an alternative writ. The decision of the motion was suspended by a proceeding before the Railroad Commissioners to obtain a rehearing on the question of allowing the change of power, and by certiorari proceedings to review the determination of the Commissioners by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. The decision of the Commissioners was that they had no power to grant a rehearing or revoke permission once given, and that decision has been sustained by the Court of Appeals.

There are four sets of railroad tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, two operated by the Metropolitan Company by electric power, and the other by the Forty-second Street and St. Nicholas Company by horse power. In his opinion, Justice Russell says:

"It is also strongly insisted by the Commissioner of Public Works that owing to the condition of the sewers, water pipes, and other subterranean structures of the city in Amsterdam Avenue, it will be practically impossible to allow the changes necessary for the maintenance of four sets of tracks for cars propelled by electricity; that the many children crossing the avenue to attend the several public schools upon the avenue will be in serious danger from cars being propelled by electricity on so many roads; that it is perfectly possible to operate all of the cars of the Forty-second Street Road upon the tracks of the Metropolitan Road, thus avoiding the necessity of the use of four sets of tracks; that the operation of cars on so many tracks would interfere with the use of the fire engines and apparatus of the Fire Department in times of serious emergency; and that the consents to the change of motive power of the majority in value of the property owners upon that portion of the avenue sought to be affected have not been obtained by the railroad company."

Justice Russell in conclusion says that a peremptory writ can never be issued except in case of clear legal right, and, therefore, he grants an alternative, instead of a peremptory, writ.

WHY SMITH JUMPED OVERBOARD

Seven Bells on the Buena Ventura Had a Peculiar Effect.

A crowd of spectators who were looking at the captured Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, lying at Pier 20 East River, at 11:30 A. M. yesterday, were startled by seeing a man's figure tumbling over the side into the water. The semi-nautical among the onlookers had heard the ship's seven bells and were figuring out what o'clock it was, when a blond head appeared over the rail near the starboard quarter. The head came up higher, then a pair of broad shoulders and a stocky body, and, altogether, head, shoulders, body, and legs, the figure went splashing into the water. A cry went up and a moment later some lighterer men were fishing the blond-headed individual out of the wet.

Henry Smith, Swede, thirty-five years old, out of work and despondent, was the pedigree noted later on the station house blotter.

When Smith was arraigned in Centre Street Court in the afternoon, in answer to Magistrate Kudlich's questions he said that when the bells were sounded, it was the signal for everybody to jump overboard, so he jumped.

He was committed to Bellevue Hospital for mental examination.

LEGAL NOTES.

MANDAMUS REFUSED.—Justice Bookstaver yesterday refused the application of John Dorr for a mandamus to compel the Board of Police of the present city to assign him to duty as patrolman. Dorr was made a member of the police force of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge in May, 1882, and about a year subsequently was detailed, unjustly and against his protest, he claimed, to duty as conductor upon the bridge cars, and has since continued to perform such duty. Justice Bookstaver says there is no record of any protest made by him against his transfer or any proceeding instituted to have it set aside. "His past conduct, therefore," the court says, "would preclude him from now taking the position he seeks. The provisions of Chapter 192 of the Laws of 1892 are restricted by their own terms to 'any person now performing the duty of policeman under the direction of said Trustees, or that may hereafter be appointed,' and quite clearly do not apply to the petitioner's case, as it is conceded that he was not performing the duties of a policeman, but of a conductor, at the time that act was passed."

⁂

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY FOR INJURIES.—A release by an employe of an express company of all liability for injuries sustained by negligence of the employer "or otherwise," is held, in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company vs. Mahoney, (Ind.,) 40 L. R. A., 101, to include the liability of the express company to a railroad company to hold the latter harmless against claims of the expressmen for injuries, and precludes an action against the railroad company for causing the death of the employe.

⁂

PROPRIETOR NOT LIABLE FOR THE LOSS.—Persons attending a club banquet at a hotel on the invitation and at the expense of the club, which had a contract to pay a specified sum for each plate furnished, were held, in Amey vs. Winchester, (N. H.,) 39 L. R. A., 760, to have no right of action against the proprietor for the loss of their hats left by them on a rack at the entrance of the dining room, although they had been registered and assigned to a room at the hotel.

Rare Coins for the Art Museum.

By the terms of the will of Joseph H. Durkee, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office, his collection of rare coins is left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The collection is a valuable one.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.
CLEARING
the balance of our
PRINTED ORGANDIES at
10c.
Reduced from 19c. yard.
All CORDED PIQUES, former price 50c. yard, now
25c.
H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student.
Except Sunday 9 P. M. Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.

THE COOL CASINO! 3D time TO-NIGHT! The Glorious Xtrvgnt XTRVAGNZA!
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! 200 People on the Stage!
Roof To-night & Every Night! | Rice's Summer Nights! and the Great Cake Walk!

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. POPS
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Grace Sherwood in Rosina Vokes's "That Lawyer's Fee;" Geo. W. Monroe, Jeanne Franko, Dillons, &c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall, Burlesque, 8th week, Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden— 10 Big Vaudeville Acts.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

HORSEMAN BATES IN COURT.

Acquitted on the Charge of Criminal Negligence, and Paroled on That of Conducting a Public Nuisance.

Horseman Charles F. Bates was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Deuel of the West Side Court, charged with criminal negligence by Rose Kincaid, colored, of 814 West Sixty-ninth Street. He was acquitted.

The original charge against Mr. Bates was that of conducting a public nuisance. When the case came to trial yesterday afternoon Lawyer Benjamin F. Steinhardt of 89 Centre Street, counsel for the Kincaid woman, announced that he also desired to enter a criminal negligence charge and would like to have both counts tried at the same time. Magistrate Deuel declined to consolidate them, and so, at Mr. Steinhardt's request, the last alleged offense was taken up first.

Mr. Bates was represented by Lawyer Newburger, and by Lawyer Moulton, representing the Fidelity and Casualty Company.

A negro named Lewis testified that he saw one of Mr. Bates's employes exercising a horse on West End Avenue, in front of the stable, and that the horse, frightened by the cracking of a whip in the hands of another of Mr. Bates's employes, jumped around and kicked, striking Rose Kincaid's son in the head with its iron-shod hoofs. Two other witnesses testified to practically the same thing. None of them, however, furnished any evidence to prove that Mr. Bates was criminally responsible for the accident. Magistrate Deuel then dismissed the case.

Lawyer Steinhardt immediately asked the Magistrate for a warrant for the arrest of Bates, on a complaint that he was about to make, charging him with maintaining a nuisance. J. Hamilton Hunt of 224 West End Avenue and Charles A. Kinch of 273 West Seventieth Street then made affidavits declaring the stable a nuisance. These affidavits stated that West End Avenue, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, was rendered dangerous by the training of horses thereon. Men appeared on Sundays in scanty attire, and people, it was alleged, went two blocks out of their course on the way to church to avoid them. Hunt said the street was exceedingly dangerous and the use of it by Bates placed it in the complete use of Bates as against all others. This use of the street has been going on for the past two years.

Magistrate Deuel paroled Bates in the custody of his attorney on the nuisance charge.

During the trial some merriment was occasioned by a conflict in the evidence of two negro witnesses on a minor point. Mr. Bates and one of his lawyers laughed rather boisterously, whereupon Magistrate Deuel called out:

"This is no minstrel show, and I will not have it made into one."

There was no more laughter, but smiles over the Magistrate's allusion to the color of the witnesses lasted a long time.

After the trial was over Mr. Bates, speaking in reference to the case, said that he had had a difficult time to establish his stable, having been forced to fight as many as ten injunctions, and now it seemed as though he was going to be put to much trouble to maintain it. And the reason of it all was, he declared, that certain persons had purchased property in the neighborhood at a low price, and thought that by driving his stable away real estate values in the vicinity would increase, thereby giving them a nice profit on their speculation. "But they can never run me out," he declared, in conclusion. "No legitimate business is a nuisance."

Libraries for the City Firemen.

The New York Free Circulating Library and the Cathedral Library will co-operate to give reading matter to the city firemen. Two or three thousand volumes of standard works will be provided for the men. Each firehouse will have forty or fifty volumes, which it will exchange with another firehouse when the books have been read. Mr. Cushing of the Free Library has been appointed Librarian, and the Rev. Father Joseph McMahon of the Cathedral Library has promised to assist him.

Pastor Emery May Remain.

At a conference held at the residence of the Rev. J. C. Emery, pastor of the Waverly Congregational Church, Jersey City, Monday night, it was arranged that the pastor's resignation, filed to take effect Dec. 1, should take effect Oct. 1. It was also decided to call a special meeting of the church council on Sept. 13 to consider the resignation and decide as to whether it would be advisable for the church to accept it. Mr. Emery tendered his resignation three weeks ago rather than submit to a reduction of salary.

Hoboken City Clerk's Son Drowned.

Word was received in Hoboken yesterday that Michael Haggerty, eleven years old, a son of City Clerk John J. Haggerty, had been drowned in a small stream near Congers, N. Y., where Mr. Haggerty's family is spending the Summer. Young Haggerty, with four companions, went to the stream to bathe. He stepped into a hole, and was drowned before aid could reach him. The body was recovered.